The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,711. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

STEVENS—At the residence of his brother, Malabar Hill, on the 10th instant, Mr. Frederick Stevens, late of Liverpool, aged 20 years and 11 months.
Friends will please accept this intimation.

BENGAL.

Birth.

WILLIAMSON—At No. 8, Park Street, on the 31st January, the wife of James Hay Williamson, Esq., of a son.

Marriage.

FULLER—HAGGARD—At St. John's Church, on the 30th January, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, M. A., Nathaniel Goddard Fuller, to Ann Jane Haggard.

MADRAS.

Marriage.

CRUSE—FONCECA—February 3rd, at the Church Mission Chapel, Madras, Mr. Alfred Brace Cruse, Coffee Planter, to Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Mr. John Fonceca, of Madras.

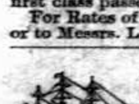
SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail in March.



THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. Goodall, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.
For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, Alexr. Duncan, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch.
For Freight apply to,
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.



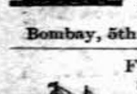
THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.



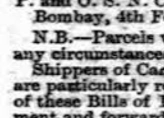
THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain Kronman. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 5th February 1864.

FOR JUDDAH AND SUEZ.



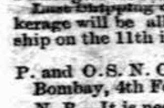
THE fine Ship FAIZ-OOL-ALUM, 630 Tons, Captain J. Stafford, will sail for Juddah and Suez on the 25th instant. She has excellent accommodation for Cabin and first-class Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to HAJEE ZAMAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE at Bake-house Lane, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



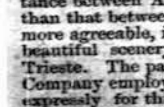
THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, 1,190 Tons and (470 H. P.,) Captain J. A. Collett, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.
Last Shipping day, Thursday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 4th February 1864.
N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday 11th instant.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CHINA, (2,010 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No overkerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.
N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.
The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.
The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.
Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.
The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.
Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.
For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at noon, with mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., positively.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, precisely at 6 A.M.
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.
Saturday....20th Feb..... MAHARAJ.................at 6 P. M.
Saturday.... 5th March...JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Saturday....19th March...MAHARAJ................at 6 P. M.
Friday. ... 8th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April....MAHARAJ................at 6 P. M.
Thursday... 5th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. ...20th May......MAHARAJ................at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.
Thursday....25th Feb..... MAHARAJ................at 5 P. M.
Friday.... ...11th March...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday.... ...25th March...MAHARAJ................at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....MAHARAJ................at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....26th May....MAHARAJ................at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,
Friday......12th Feb.....MAHARAJ..................at 2 P. M.
Tuesday.....16th „ ...TELEGRAPH..............at 4 P. M.
Friday......19th „ ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.....23rd „ ...TELEGRAPH..............at 6 P. M.
Friday......26th „ ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Friday......12th Feb......TELEGRAPH... ... ... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday.....16th „ ...MAHARAJ... ... ... at 8 A. M.
Friday......19th „ ...TELEGRAPH... ... ... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday.....23rd „ ...JOHNSTON CASTLE at 1 P. M.
Friday......26th „ ...TELEGRAPH... ... ... at 3 P. M.
For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *William Carvill*, Captain Copeland, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Copeland.
Bombay, 9th February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marietta*, from Liverpool, R. Brown, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without any delay for taking delivery of their goods, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st February 1864.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.
Terms of Subscription (including Postage.)
Per quarter in advance.................. Rs. 5
„ in arrear .... „ 6
Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.
A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety;
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Binings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
Bombay, 14th December 1863.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.
No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.
Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.
Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.
All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.
Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection.—Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

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No. 24, Medow Street, Fort.

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24, Medow Street Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions:—

WATER COLOURS, including—
Winsor and Newton's New Colour Aureolin.
This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with Ultramarine and Rose Madder, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."
The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful:—
Aureolin, Burnt Sicuna, Indigo
Aureolin Indigo.
Aureolin, Burnt Sicuna.
Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
Aureolin Burnt Umber.
Aureolin Sepia.
Aureolin Emerald Green.
Aureolin Brown Madder.
Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
Aureolin Rose Madder.
Thacker, Vining & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

WINDSOR AND FROGMORE.
A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.
On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Devdura*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.
Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.
The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.
The North side of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.
The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.
The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.
Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.
In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.
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NOTICES.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next Performance will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration.
ALBERT VINAY.
1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Herbert & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.
Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

LOST.—A small Scotch TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of "Flora"; strayed from Mr. Ginger's yarl, Girgaum, on the night of the 8th instant. Any one returning her to Mr. Ginger will be rewarded.

CALCUTTA AYAH.—A Calcutta Ayah (from England by the last mail Steamer) wishes to proceed to that place in charge of a Lady or Children. She can be highly recommended by her present employer. Address J. A. S., care of the Publisher.

WANTED.—A BOAT OR YACHT for working up and down the Coast, size anything from 7 to 15 Tons measurement, a large Life Boat would suit, if fitted with Sails and Oars, and in perfect order. Apply to EDULJEE JAMSETJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.
By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

FORM.—Two young men of Purbhu Cast are most desirous of proceeding to England in obtaining Edncation there for becoming advocates in Indian Law Courts here and if any honourable gentlemen of the Bombay community who are going to confer on us the great boon may enquire to the care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE.—A SALE of PROVISIONS AND UNSERVICEABLE DEAD STOCK will be held on THURSDAY next the 11th instant, at 1 P. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.
Conditions of Sale.—Cash, and the lots to be removed at once.
G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th Feb. 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN and ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 15th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration
A letter from W. R. Cassels, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, George Inverarity, and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, dated 8th February, instant, requesting me to summon a Special Sessions of the Peace at which Mr. W. R. Cassels will propose the following Resolution:—
"That Government be requested to appoint a Committee to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, and to devise measures for a more perfect system of Conservancy and Municipal administration in Bombay."
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th February 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Late Supreme Court File.
EQUITY SIDE.
Cursetjee Hormusjee, Ruttonbaee, his Wife... } Plaintiff.
vs.
Framjee Manockjee... ... ... Defendant.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause [illegible] thousand eight [illegible] claiming to be Creditors of Manockjee Muncherjee Gugrat, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Intestate in the Pleadings named are peremptorily required either in person or by their Solicitors on or before the 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their claims before me at my Chambers, in Court-house, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 26th day of January 1864.
GEO. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allottees of Shares in this Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters, and of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.
Bombay, 1st February 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY—CALL OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a Call of Rupees 150 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2nd CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.
By order.
3rd February 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.
Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.
W. CLEMENTS.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.
(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)
"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.
Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.
For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.
LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.
N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ...... 16 8 „ „
Ditto in Pints .... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Champagne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s...........Rs. 30 per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do...................... „ 40 do.
Nonpareil do. do...................... „ 42 do.
Sherry Misc's Blue Seal..................... „ 22 do.
Do. do. Yellow do..................... „ 26 do.
Do. do. Black do..................... „ 30 do.
Brandy, Martell's.............................. „ 28 do.
Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.
10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ....at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ... do. „ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry .... do. „ 30
Do. Excellent Golden .... do. „ 28
Do. Excellent Pale......................... do. „ 26
PORT, Old, very superior .... do. „ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four-Dozen Quarts .... do. „ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine .... do. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy.................... do. „ 25
St. GEORGE, Do. .... do. „ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine .... do. „ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do....................... do. „ 20
Do. do. do. .... do. „ 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)....... do. „ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior .... do. „ 25
Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co. .... Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown. 28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James .... 35 „
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown. 28
SHERRY, superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal .... 28 „
January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ....Rs. 40 0
Do. „ a Crown 30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints......... 21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality............ 40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..... 36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown............ 30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co........... 36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal 20 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal 26 0
Do. Golden, Do. 26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal 26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal 30 0
Claret Light Capsule 15 0
Do. Yellow Seal 23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints 17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts 32 0
Port, Black Seal 26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac 34 0
Do. Brand a Crown 24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal 18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal 18 0
N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.
P. S.—Nansee Parpia begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HERBERT & Co. have just received from one of the leading Manufacturers of Germany, a small consignment of real Meerschaum Pipes, warranted, which they are instructed to offer for sale at very moderate prices for cash.
It is to be clearly understood that these are not the mere imitation articles frequently sold, but are the genuine productions of the first German source of supply of Pure Meerschaum Pipes.
Small Pipes, with upright bowls and straight stems, silver-gilt fastenings and amber mouth-pieces, in morocco cases Cash Rs. 12.
Ditto, with oval bowls, and curved stems, ditto, Cash Rs. 15
Medium sized ditto, with upright bowls, straight stems, silver-gilt fastenings and amber mouth-peces, in morocco cases. Cash Rs. 15.
Ditto, with round bowls and curved amber stems, mounted with gilt chains and fastenings, in Silk and Velvet lined morocco cases. Cash Rs. 22-8.
Large Pipes, with upright bowls and straight elongated amber stems, very hondsome, with silver-gilt fastenings, and in morocco casef as above. Cash Rs. 35.
Pipes of a larger size, but ornamented and fitted in the same style as the last. Cash Rs. 45.
Elegant Pipes, with oval-shaped bowls, long curved amber stems, gilt chains, &c., fitted in Silk and Velvet lined morocco cases. Cash Rs. 50.
In the above, the screws by which the amber stems and mouth-pieces are attached to the Pipes are of ivory and fit on to other pieces of ivory which are let into the Meerschaum; thus ensuring strength to the joints and security against damage.
Handsome Meerschaum Bowls, of various patterns and sizes and of the best quality of Meerschaum, with Silver tops and Cherry-stems tipped with amber. Cash Rs. 20 to 75.

TOBACCO POUCHES.
Neat Elastic Tobacco Pouches, with japanned frame, closing with spring. Cash Rs. 1-8 and 2.

PRESENTATION TANKARDS AND CUPS.
The Royal Tankard, quart size, best plated on white Metal, richly chased, ornamented and gilt Rs. 35 Handsome Pint Mugs, with handle and glass bottom, best plated on Nickel silver, neatly engraved and ornamented Rs. 30.

LADIES SCENT CASES.
Elegant Scent cases for two Bottles, of ribbed leather, ornamented with mother-o-pearl and gilt bars and studs, the inside lined with silk and velvet. Rs. 16.

SCISSOR CASES.
Sets of three Scissors, of assorted sizes and of best tempered and burnished steel, fitted in morocco cases lined with velvet. Rs. 5-12.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.
In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished, in morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From Cash Rs. 60 to 100.

SCENT BOTTLES.
The Union Scent Bottle, with silver topped openings at both ends and divided in the centre, to contain Salts and Scent, of massive cut flint glass; in various colours. Cash Rs. 15.
Scent Bottles of massive flint cut glass, with silver Spring Tops, handsomely engraved. Cash Rs. 12 to 13-8
Ditto, of various kinds, with the ordinary chased Silver Tops. Cash Rs. 4 to 6.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.
In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish, fitted in handsome morocco cases, silk and velvet lined. From Cash Rs. 15 to 35.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.
Beautifully engraved and ornamented, and very highly finished. In cases as above. From Cash Rs. 70 to 115.

TIFFIN OR PIC-NIC CANTEENS.
In Hogskin Cases, secured with a strap and measuring 7½ by 4 by 3, containing a metal Sandwich box, a glass Bottle and a Wine glass. Cash Rs. 12.

FLOWER VASES.
Very elegant Flower Vases, with chased foliage stems and liners of jewelled glass, having wire tops. Cash Rs. 30.
Ditto, with cut and engraved glass liners Rs. 30.
Ditto, with green, white, blue or ruby colored glasses. From Cash Rs. 25.

SUGAR VASES.
The *Swan* patterns—a new and very elegant design, with engine turned cover, ornamental chains and coloured glass liners. Cash Rs. 25.
Sugar Vases, in a variety of other elegant patterns, with pierced frames and coloured glass liners. From Cash Rs. 20. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISIT.—Amongst numero[illegible] portraits of eminent men and those celebrat[illegible] peculiar gift or accomplishment HERBERT [illegible] enumerate a few of those that have been just [illegible] To prevent disappointment an early inspection [illegible] Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain. [illegible]

Professor Airy.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardina Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict.
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons. Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Haron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

Earl of Lucan.
[illegible]
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redeliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Mrs. Yelverton.
HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LENT LECTURES.—In Saint Thomas's Cathedral, by appointment of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on "The Satisfaction for Sin to the Divine Justice by the vicarious sufferings of the Redeemer," will be delivered at 6 o'clock P. M. every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY in the following order:—

Date.	Subject.	Lecturer.
Feb.		
10th	W...The Sinfulness of Sin	The Bishop.
12th	F....The Burden of Guilt	Rev. W.K.Fletcher
17th	W...Marks of Repentance............	" F. J. Spring.
19th	F....Pardon of the Penitent	" W. Maule.
24th	W...The Satisfaction for Sin	" C. D. Duport.
26th	F....Typified under the Law.........	" J. D. Gibson.
Mar.		[head.
2nd	W...Proclaimed by the Prophet ...	" T.K. Wether-
4th	F....Announced by the Baptist......	" L. Prentis.
9th	W...Taught by the Lord Jesus......	" C. Gilder.
11th	F....Preached by the Apostles	" F. J. Spring.
16th	W...Set forth in the Lord's Supper.	" W.K.Fletcher
18th	F....The Theme of Heavenly Praise	The Bishop.

W. K. FLETCHER, M.A., Senior Chaplain.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, at noon on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for the conveyance from this to London of a party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, who will be ready for embarkation about the 25th instant.

About 90 Invalids, and 90 Time-expired Men, also one Invalid seaman.

2nd. Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the Passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Supt. of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF ABOUT 300 EMIGRANTS FROM THIS PORT TO MAURITIUS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Emigration Agent until 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY next the 17th instant, for the conveyance of Emigrants from this Port to Mauritius, the Ship to supply Provisions, Fuel, Cooking Utensils, and a Cabin Passage, with mess for Medical Officer and Assistant; also to be furnished with Boats according to the Passenger's Act 1855. The Emigrants to be provisioned for four days before leaving the harbour, and a fee of one Rupee for each Male adult to be paid by the Ship to Government for a license, also about fifty Rupees stamp duty. The vessel must wait till the abovementioned compliment of Emigrants is completed; all possible despatch will be used by the Emigration Agency. A deposit of 500 Rupees required on a Tender being accepted, which will be forfeited on non-fulfilment of contract or disregard of instructions. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. Forms of Tender to be obtained at the Emigration Office. For Scale of Provisions and other information apply to the undersigned.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent for the Mauritius Government.

Mauritius Emign. Agency Office, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1864.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the undersigned request that you will be good enough to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a Royal Prince to Their Royal Highness's The Prince and Princess of Wales.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

H. B. E. Frere.	Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee
Jugonnath Sunkersett.	Andrew Grant.
Jamsetjee J. Jejeebhoy.	E. Heycock.
Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy.	Cowasjee Jehanghir.
Sorabjee J. Jejeebhoy.	R. Knight.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.	B. H. Cama.
Sapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.	J. Firth.
Manockjee Cursetjee.	Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
David Sassoon.	N. Manockjee Wadia.
E. D. Sassoon.	Kursandass Madhavadass.
Cursetjee NusserwanjeeCama	Vurgjevundass Madowdas.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.	Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
W. E. Frere.	Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee.
W. R. Mansfield.	Bhaw Dajee.
Michael H. Scott.	Narayan Dajee.
R. L. Tracey.	BhugwandassPurshotumdas.
A. D. Robertson.	Babajee Cassinath.
J. D. Inverarity.	Bhasker Sunderjee.
John Wilson.	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Edward I. Howard.	Peermahomed Cassumbhoy.
Spencer Compton.	Jeyraz Fazul.
J. P. Bickersteth.	Nana Moroba.
Geo. Inverarity.	R. Luxumonjee.
T. F. Gray.	Vishvanath N. Mandlik.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.	Dadoba Pandurung.
W. H. Havelock.	Mungesh Pandoorung.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.	Culliandas Mohundass.
Dinshaw Manockjee.	VinaeckGungadhurShastree.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.	Vinaeck Pandoorung.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee.	Madoba Hurrychunjee.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.	Succaram Luxamonjee.
Wassudeo Pandurang.	Sorabjee Framjee.
W. F. Marriott.	Dhurumsibhoy Poonjabhoy.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.	Lakhmidas Khimjee.
R. McIlwraith.	Cursetjee Cowasjee Ms.
Arthur J. Lewis.	[illegible]
Narayan Dinanath.	Munmohundass Davidass.
A. M. Gubbay.	Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Walter R. Cassels.	Meerza Alijan.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
	Premchund Roychund.

Bombay, February 1864.

In compliance with the above requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 10th February 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(LATE SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.)

EDULJEE DADABHOY and NOWROJEE DADABHOY, infants, by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH, their next friend... ... ...*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

BHICCOIJEE Widow and Relect and Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of DADABHOY CAWASJEE MISTRY, deceased, HORMUSJEE DADABHOY and MANOCKJEE DADABHOY. *Defendants.*

IN pursuance of a Decree or Decretal Order made in this Cause on the 2nd day of July 1863, the following unmoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before WILLIAM HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq., the Solicitor for the Complainants, and JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., the Solicitor for the Defendants.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Message or Tenement standing thereon, forming one Apartment in a Chawl or Range of seven Houses or Apartments, and built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being, within the Fort of Bombay, in Borah Bazar Street, and which said Premises contain by admeasurement, ninety square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the passage, used as well by the Halalcores or Sweepers of the said Premises as of those of the adjoining Tenements or Apartments, forming part of the said Range, on or towards the North by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and on or towards the South by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to the Estate of the late Sorabjee Eduljee Powwalla, the walls separating the said Premises being partly walls, one moiety belonging to each party, and which said Premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—— and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, together with the free use of the passage hereinbefore mentioned and of the well therein, in common with the tenants of the adjoining property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Solicitor for the Complainants, at his Office, in Rampart Row, and to J. MACFARLANE, Esq., Solicitor for the Defendants, at his Office, in Forbes Street, Fort.

W. H. CRAWFORD.
J. A. MACFARLANE.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE LAST EVENINGS AT HOME,
IN BOMBAY,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH FEBRUARY.

MR. J. R. BLACK, respectfully announces that his last "At Home" in Bombay, will be held in the Grant Road Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING. It will be entitled

GEMS,

And consists of Selections of the "Gems" from all the Entertainments he has given in the Town Hall and in the Theatre.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Scotch Song	Tullochgorum	Dr. Skinner.
Irish Melody............	Rich and rare were the Gems she wore.	T. Moore.
Irish Ballad	Judy Callaghan	
English descriptive Song.	The Ship on Fire......	H. Russell.
Scotch Ballad	Get up and bar the door O	
Do. Do.	Auld Robin Gray......	
English Song	The Village Blacksmith	W. H. Weiss.
Irish Humorous Ballad..	Barney O'Shea.........	S. Lover.

PART II.

Scotch Ballad.............	The Laird o' Cockpen.	
Do. Song..........	The Flowers o' the Forest	
Irish Planxty	Molly Carew	S. Lover.
English descriptive Song.	The Maniac	H. Russell.
Do. Ballad	TheSpider and the Fly.	
Irish Song	What would you do love?...........	S. Lover.
Do. Ballad	Widow Malone.........	C. Sever.
Italian Scene...........	Vi Ravviso (La Sonnambula).......	Bellini.
English Finale	The Merry Little Fat Grey Man....	Blewitt.

PIANOFORTE.—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 8, to commence at 9 precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Boxes ....Rs. 5 | Gallery.....................Rs. 2
Stalls .... " 3 | Pit.......................... " 1

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co., and THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Rs. 100 per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1863, will be paid on and after the 1st March next, to the proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, at the Office of the said Company, at the Residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., in Girgaum Back Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February 1864.

NOTICE.—TWO CAST HORSES will be sold by Auction on Friday next, the 12th Instant, at 1 P. M., in the Yard of this Office.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Cash, and the Horses to be taken away at once. Intending purchasers should provide themselves with Watering Bridles and Leading Ropes.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—

G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Bauker."
G. A. H. "Marmion.'
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."

A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
Byculla Commission Stables.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *China*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th inst.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed on SATURDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed on MONDAY, next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Sind and Persian Gulf, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Sunday .... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday .... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	11	Daybreak at 5.16.	6 31	5 58	1 17	1 39	9th February 1864. Time—7h. 59m. 25s. 8.
Fri.	12	Twilight ends at 7.13	6 31	5 58	1 59	2 19	
Sat.	13	Venus sets at 3.8.	6 31	5 58	2 40	3 4	
Sun.	14	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 59	3 29	3 56	
Mon.	15	Mars rises at 3. 51m.	6 29	5 59	4 27	5 4	
Tues.	16	Mars sets at 3h.48m.	6 29	5 59	5 44	6 27	
Wed.	17	Jupiter rises at 0.7.	6 29	5 60	7 9	7 49	

NOTICE.—The Band of His Excellency the Governor will play in the Victoria Gardens on MONDAY next, instead of at Parell.

THOMAS LEITH,
Officiating Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 10th February 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN..................	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Feb. 3
AGRA..................	Feb. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 30
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Feb. 5
BANGALORE..........	Feb. 5	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 2	MEERUT	Feb. 5
CAPE..................	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN................	Jan. 30	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 4	RANGOON..............	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ.................	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

THE childish spirit of antipathy which makes men attempt to fasten on Captain Semmes, of the *Alabama*, the names of "pirate" and "assassin" defeats itself by its own violence. But the argument which finds most favour with the English press, and which has been instrumental in checking the Southern tendencies of several influential journals, is that England ought in every possible way to denounce and put a stop to the ravages of the *Alabama*, because in time of war British commerce, which is more than equal in extent and value to that of all the other nations of the earth put together, might be almost annihilated by a few successful privateers like the famous Confederate cruizer. Now, in the first place, it is very improbable that, if Great Britain were at war, an enemy's privateers would be allowed to imitate the career of the *Alabama*, and burn, sink, and destroy British ships with impunity. The marvel is that the *Alabama* should have been permitted for more than a year to go where she likes and do what she likes, in defiance of all the men-of-war of the Federal navy. Either the Northern Officers have fallen into a habit, which certainly was not usual with them in former days, of avoiding instead of seeking the foe they are sent in quest of, or they have not that fierce zeal for the extirpation of the Southern vipers and the reconstruction of the Union which is now the only accepted sign of Republican principles and Christian charity. But, whether the Federal cruizers be slack in their duty or not, we believe that the fastest ship that swims the seas could not hope to escape capture by a British man-of-war within three months after she first began to prey on British commerce. Experienced naval officers have assured us that the swiftest slavers on the African coast are marked down to a certainty and captured by our squadron before they have made three voyages; and very rarely indeed does it happen that they are able, even for so short a season, to outwit the English cruizers. If this is the result of the exercise of ordinary vigilance by the squadron on one station, is it probable that privateer steamers, which are compelled to frequent the regular tracks of trade instead of following, like the slavers, the by-paths of the ocean, would long be able to shelter themselves from the pursuit of the English warships which guard our interests in every part of the world? The Federal navy, it should be remembered, has no Mediterranean, Cape, and Indian squadrons; its whole strength is concentrated on the Atlantic station, and there, in spite of the occasional successes of Confederate cruizers, it is able to protect Federal commerce and to make the *Alabamas* and the *Georgias* seek other seas in which they can without interference destroy the property of the hated Yankees.

But let it be granted that, when England is engaged in a great war, the enemy's privateers will be able to do all the mischief that is anticipated. It is possibly that enterprizing cruizers might do infinite damage to our trade, because the British Empire is so scattered that even the enormous navy which the unfortunate taxpayers who live in the British islands and pay for the glory of being called Englishmen are forced to maintain is insufficient for all the requirements of British Commerce. The Indian trade, in particular, might suffer terribly in any war between England and a maritime power like France or the United States. For this country has at present no navy whatever, with the exception of the two or three frigates which are paid for by the English people; and our economical rulers, blind to the signs of the times, think it a much more glorious feat of statesmanship to make two clerks do the work of one or to reduce the pension of some unfortunate soldier who has served them faithfully for a life time, than to fortify the unprotected coasts of India and create a navy equal to the task of defending our shores and protecting our commerce. There is not one of all the wealthy cities on the coast of India which could resist for half an hour two French frigates armed with rifled cannon; and France only wants a Drake to repeat to us in this century the terrible lesson which was taught the Spaniard by the daring English sailors of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But, if the English retained command of the seas, the depredations of French privateers would in time be stopped. Either out of the imperial revenues, or out of those of this fortunate country (which at present has a foreign policy and a navy found it for nothing), a sum of money would be provided to equip a squadron competent to cope with the enemy's cruizers; and in the end the losses inflicted on English commerce would be as insignificant as those which were caused by the bold expeditions of dashing French privateers in the latter years of the great war, when no merchant ship that did not bear the flag of England dared to sail on the high seas. It will be said that times are changed now, that privateering was declared to be piracy by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and that in future naval warfare among European nations will be carried on after a courteous and civilized fashion by means of orthodox battles between fleets of regular men-of-war, the private property of each belligerent being scrupulously respected by the other. Of course, if there were any likelihood that the Treaty of Paris would survive for six months the declaration of war between France and England, it would be all to the advantage of our own country that the ravages of war should be thus limited. We do not admit for a moment the possibility of England being worsted in a great naval fight and losing the command of the seas, because that would be admitting that the country we are all so proud of might be reduced at one blow to the rank of a third-rate power; and, if we assume that the English Navy of the present day has not degenerated, it would plainly be to the advantage of England, after destroying the enemy's fleets, to seize every privateer that ventured out of a French port to make havoc among our merchant shipping, and hang the officers and crew as pirates.

Treaty or no treaty, however, it is certain that any maritime power which is unsuccessful at sea in a war against England will take to privateering. Why should it not do so? Is it to be supposed that, if France has her navy destroyed at another Trafalgar, she will be content to see her own ports closed by British men-of-war and the whole carrying trade of the world usurped by British merchant ships, and will make no effort to injure her successful enemy? Privateers are merely the guerillas of the sea; and, so long as they limit themselves to the destruction of the enemy's resources for carrying on the war, and commit no such outrages as the recent cold blooded murder of the mate of a British merchant ship by officers of the Federal steamer *Vanderbilt*, there is no moral reason why they should be subjected to other usages than those of civilized warfare. It is quite certain, at all events, that, if the French were to break the treaty, England could not venture to hang privateers-men. The law of retaliation effectually forbid anything of that kind; and we have had proof positive in this American war of the impossibility of a belligerent going on any pretence beyond the bounds which necessity has prescribed for the treatment of prisoners of war. Our own creed is, that England should not condescend to make any bargains with foreign nations for the purpose of protecting her commerce from the risks, to which it would naturally be exposed in time of war. It is good that merchants (who are never a patriotic breed of men) should know what war really means, and should not be encouraged in their selfishness by exemptions which help to persuade them that they have nothing to do with international disputes, and that it is their business to go on trading and making money while the soldiers and sailors do all the fighting. Let us have free trade in war as well as in commerce. England ought to be powerful enough to hold her own at sea against the banded nations of the world, and it is a mark of weakness in her to deprecate the possible losses she may suffer by the exploits of privateers whose utmost efforts ought to give her no more annoyance than one feels from the buzzing of noisy insects on a summer's day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.

SUDASHEWGHUR, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Euphrates* anchored.

GWADUR, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Steamers *Scinde* and *Clyde* just leaving for Mussendom.

MADRAS.

10TH FEBRUARY.

Securities, fives and a half, fourteen three quarter to fourteen seven-eighths premium.
Fives, six and three quarters to seven premium.
Fours, two and a half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and three-eighths penny.
Dead Weight, one pound fifteen shillings.
Light Freight, four pounds ten shillings to fifteen shillings.
Cotton, four pounds five shillings.
Interest on Loans, nine per cent.
Money market, easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds rupees nine-eight.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees seven-four.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

Malcolm's Inlet, Cape Mussendom, 9th Feb.

JUST completed the first section from Gwadur to this place. Three hundred and fifty-nine miles of the cable laid from the *Kirkham* and *Marian Moore*. We shall commence laying from the *Tweed* hence towards Bushire in a fortnight. All well. Cable in first rate condition. This message goes through it to Gwadur, and thence to Kurrachee.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE recent dismissal of Messrs. Boddy and Lee from their situations as Marshal and First Assistant of the Bombay House of Correction, might seem to be speak forbearance in their detractors were such a plea necessary on their behalf. But in reviewing the causes that led to their dismissal, and the mode in which it was effected, we have the satisfaction of knowing that in order to be favourable it is only necessary to be just. Let the strictest criticism do its worst, and the balance of sympathy must still remain such as will satisfy the most sensitive and most exacting votaries of justice with regard to the manner in which those subordinates have been dealt with. Nor will we condescend to the idea of their reputation being protected by the forbearance of their judges; as indeed, with all their faults, we cannot but think that they have been most harshly treated by no opportunity being afforded them to exculpate themselves.

It perhaps will be in the recollection of most of our readers that Captain Shortt was dismissed about four years ago from the very same situation of Marshal of the House of Correction, and, singularly enough, for an offence there was not the slightest probability of ever being proved against him; and the Committee of the House of Correction acting on a similar principle then to that which has guided their conduct in the case of Boddy and Lee, recommended the Government to remove him without giving the accused the slightest opportunity to rebut the alleged charges. The charge against Captain Shortt was peculation; and the Committee of the House of Correction certainly exhibited a rare faculty of sagacity and legal acumen in arriving at the proof of his guilt in the absence of all account books whatsoever, from which alone just deductions could have been arrived at as to the charge being true or false. Yet, with no account books, no diaries, journals, ledgers, cash-books or any books whatsoever, the committee came to the conclusion that the charge of peculation was proved against him. The Committee of the House of Correction however, it seems, were perfectly aware of the slippery ground they then stood upon with reference to the non-existence of any account books for that institution, as on the assumption of the Marshalship by Mr. Boddy they introduced a set of books to be kept by that functionary which would have been sufficient for the most extensive mercantile-dealing firm in Bombay, and which to be regularly and accurately kept up required at least the assistance of three competent clerks. Not a single clerk, however, was allowed, and Mr. Boddy in order to carry out the explicit instructions given him had to convert the first assistant marshal into a clerk and accountant.

We have prefaced these observations in order to show more clearly how Mr. Boddy entangled himself in the meshes that eventually led to his dismissal with a tarnished reputation. It is to be hoped that Government may yet enable him to confront his accusers, prove his innocence, and stand forth again to the world with an unblemished name.

It appears that in September last Mr. Boddy obtained one month's leave to visit Poona on account of his health, and during his absence the entire duties of keeping up the books and framing indents for stores for he prisoners devolved upon Mr. Lee, his only assistant, out of the entire staff of Europeans attached to the House of Correction at all suitable for the purpose, and Mr. Lee, either through ignorance or culpability, sent in indent for provisions, in some parts in excess of the requirements for the number of prisoners confined. This indent was on the eve of being forwarded with Mr. Lee's signature to it alone, when Mr. Boddy's return from Poona and, resumption of his duties rendered it necessary, as the Marshal was present, that the indent should bear his signature and not that of his first assistant. Mr. Boddy, trusting implicitly in the faith and honesty of his assistant, signed it without examining it, and forwarded it to the president of the committee for countersignature and eventual transmission to the commissariat department. The excess in the indent, it seems, attracted the notice of Mr. Hingley, the clerk to the committee of management, who brought the circumstance to the notice of the president. An explanation was demanded from the Marshal. This was rendered nearly in the manner we have sketched above, Mr. Boddy dwelling particularly upon his absence, and the necessity that existed of forwarding the indent on the very day of his return, which was the reason of the lack of vigilance that was apparent in the preparation of the indent in question; and he begged that it might be returned to him either for the purpose of a more faithful check, or the preparation of another one, if deemed requisite. In addition to this, another indent which bore the countersignature of the President, and had been sent on to the commissariat department was there discovered to contain some discrepancies. These discrepancies were checked and altered in pencil on the indent, and forwarded *direct* to the Marshal for ratification. This was done, and as the indent was forwarded to him *direct* and not through the channel of the president of the committee, Mr. Boddy apparently thought he could not err in returning it direct to the commissariat department likewise. In this, doubtlessly, Mr. Boddy acted contrary to official routine; but small blame can be attached to him in having only followed the example set him by the commissariat, who, in having the indent rectified, evidently deemed the Marshal's signature more requisite than the countersignature of the president. The displeasure of the president, however, was incurred by the Marshal for his departure from official routine, and a soldier by the name of Barrett, who was at one time a prisoner in the House of Correction and had assisted in the keeping of the account books, and who informed one of the members of the committee that he had helped Mr. Boddy to *doctor* up the books when a prisoner, was summoned before the president of the committee in his capacity of Magistrate of police, and was desired to lay an information of all he knew about Messrs. Boddy and Lee and the account books of the House of Correction. This was done and sworn to, but never tested either by confronting Boddy or Lee with their accuser, or, as is usual in cases of criminal informations being laid in the police office, by having the alleged delinquents summoned at the bar of justice either to establish their innocence or meet the punishment justly due for their deeds. This, as is well known, was not done; the most jealous secrecy was observed throughout the whole transaction, and it was only on the receipt of the reply from Government that Messrs. Boddy and Lee were brought before the Committee and informed they were discharged by the orders of Government for having tampered with the account books.

BOMBAY.

THE Governor's Band will play in the Victoria Gardens on Monday next, instead of at Parell.

THE annual meeting of the Tract and Book Society with be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Money Institution. The public is invited to attend.

MR. CRUSTNARAO MUNGESH intends, it is said, to bring an action in the Civil Court against Mr. Constable Tighe, for defamation of character.

IT is reported that the range of buildings recently occupied by the several Military Offices of Government, have been sold to Messrs. Nicol and Company, for a sum aggregating about fourteen lacs of rupees.

THE Meeting to congratulate Her Majesty on the birth of a Prince to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, is to be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 12th instant, at half-past four in the afternoon.

WE are requested to contradict the report that Mr. Burton, Chief Engineer of the *Johnstone Castle*, now [illegible] a nature that he will entirely recover from them within a week.

A TELEGRAM from Galle reports that the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship *John Bright*, which left Calcutta on the 23rd ultimo, bound for Singapore and Hongkong, passed the steamer *United Service* on the 29th ultimo off Malacca.

IT is understood that at the suggestion of the Bombay Government, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company intend to construct a line of Railway from Baroda to Neemuch. An Engineer has been deputed to survey the line.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the Reverend C. Kirk, B.A., to-morrow at 6 P.M. in the Robert Money Institution. Subject:—Considerations of the Life and Learning of the Hindoos." The attendance of the public is requested.

IT is in contemplation by Government, we learn, to confer the situations of Moonsiffs to the Certified Law Students of the Government Law Class. It is also contemplated to increase the salaries of Moonsiffs from Rs. 150 to 300.

THE mail messages despatched from hence by electric telegraph to Madras, on the night of Saturday, the 30th ultimo, reached their destination some time on the following Thursday, and in company with the Overland Express sent by post. In the words of Mr. Tom Noddy, this is a "corker," and no mistake.

MR. BLACK's last entertainment in Bombay takes place this evening. In the selection he has made from his various "At Homes" wherewith to regale his visitors, we observe *The Ship on Fire—The Maniac—Auld Robin Gray* and many others;—the mere mention of which is sufficient to attract a full attendance.

GOVERNMENT LIBERALITY.—The Bombay Government it appears, has made a grant of 50,000 rupees, and have lent a further sum of two lacs of rupees at 5 per cent to the Surat Municipality for the purpose of constructing a new road from the Fort police chowky to the Delhi Gate. The loan, it seems, is to be liquidated from the relizations that may accrue from the sale and rent of the land bounding the road.

MODEST.—The Proprietor of the *Poona Observer* is here. He has been displaying himself to the greatest advantage. The celebration of his grandson's marriage is among the Parsee portion of the inhabitants the principal topic of conversation. He has been keeping open house for his caste-fellows. Night by him has been turned into almost day. I have scarcely seen such a gorgeous procession as he has had perambulating the streets. His feasts have been sumptuous. It is reported that a considerable sum has been expended on the marriage. He is residing in one of the best houses in Surat, and is highly esteemed by all.—*Surat Letter to the Poona Observer.*

TRICKS OF TRADE.—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover 54 rupees, being the value of a barrel of pitch and half a cwt. of oakum supplied to the defendant.

The defendant admitted having received the pitch and oakum from the defendant, but contended that the barrel of pitch was purchased under the impression that it was Stockholm pitch and not coal pitch, the description he required, and which the plaintiff was desired to furnish him. That on the pitch being taken on board the *British Crown* the carpenter discovered that it was coal pitch of the very worst description, having a quantity of oakum, stones, and pieces of country tile mixed with it; in fact, only eleven inches from the top of the barrel was at all fit for use. The defendant further urged that the price of Stocholm pitch was 48 rupees per barrel, while that of coal pitch was only 12, and as he did use the eleven inches that was good he tendered to the plaintiff the value of a full barrel of coal pitch, which, however, he refused.

As the plaintiff was unable to prove that it was Stocholm pitch he supplied to the defendant, his Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 18 rupees only; 12 for the pitch, and 6 rupees for the oakum; but without any costs, as a legal tender of that amount had been made by the defendant prior to the institution of the action.

VAKEEL'S EXAMINATION.—The following questions were given to the candidates who appeared for the Vakeel's examination yesterday in the Town Hall:—

I. What is the course to be taken when a plaintiff intends to rely upon a written document as evidence of his claim?

II. What remedy, and under what circumstances, lies open to a defendant against whom an *ex-parte* decree has been passed?

III. State in detail the steps by which execution of a decree for a debt may be obtained against the real property of the judgment debtor, lying within the jurisdiction of a different Court from that by which the decree was made.

IV. *A*, being in possession of land, which is sought to be attached in execution of a decree against *B*, what course should he take to defend his rights? Trace the litigation between him and the attaching creditor throughout all the ordinary steps.

V. What is the effect of alterations, material and immaterial, made in a Deed by the obligee and by a stranger, with and without the knowledge of the obliger.

VI. What are the requisites to the validity of a custom? and how is its existence to be proved or disproved?

VII. (*a*) Under what circumstances, and on what terms, may the omission to execute a deed on stamped paper of the proper value be remedied?

VII. (*b*) *A*, by a single instrument, leases to *B*, for 10 years, a house at Rs. 20 a year, a plot of ground for saltpans and storing wood at Rs. 20 a year, and two fields at Rs. 30 a year. What stamp should the lease bear? If it is executed on unstamped paper, how will that affect A's claim for two years' rent due in arrears? Where must A sue? What is the extent to which he can recover? and what will be the stamp duty on his plaint?

VIII. How is the operation of the law of limitation at present affected by registration? and registration by stamping?

JUDGE MANOCKJEE'S FREAKS.—In an action that was tried before the First Judge of the Small Cause Court yesterday, and which was originally set down for hearing before the Second Judge, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, but sent up yesterday by him to be set down on the file of the First Judge, the latter observed, when the case was called on, that he preceived that the case had been sent up to him by the Second Judge without his assent being obtained in the first instance, and that had it not been for the inconvenience the legal gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and defendant would experience, he most assuredly would have sent it back to Mr. Manockjee. Mr. Hore went on to observe, that previous to his having had a seat on the bench of the Small Cause Court, it was proposed by the then First Judge, Mr. Crawford, that all professional cases should be set down for hearing before himself. This was objected to by the other two Judges, more particularly by the one of the other two who was a legal gentlemen; and that since his assumption of the office of the Chief Judgeship of that Court, he had likewise proposed that all professional cases should be set down for his hearing. This be said he had done in writing, but his proposition had been met with the sternest opposition from Mr. Manockjee in a minute of the length of almost the table he was then seated at, although that Judge did not hesitate when it suited his convenience to transfer professional cases from off his board to that of his, Mr. Hore's, without previously obtaining his consent, both before, and subsequent to his proposition, and had at the same time repeatedly declined to transfer some particular professional cases when requested to do so.

With reference to the case then transferred, Mr. Hore considered it presumptive on the part of Mr. Manockjee to do so without having previously obtained his consent for so doing, and repeated, that if it were not for the inconvenience he should subject the other parties to, he most assuredly would have sent it back again with a mark of displeasure.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)—10*th February.*

REPUDIATION AND RYOT.—Khoorsee Lilla, Gunput Coorsee, Thobun Lalla, Mulja Sunja, Chuttoobhoy Assariya, Ragoojee Poonjia, Davidass Sewram, Canjee Jeetha, Pursoo Nagjee, Lalljee Natha, and Damjee Waljee, cotton and seed merchants, were charged under the Penal Code with rioting.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Lynch appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, Dr. Reid, Mr. Manisty, Mr. Hore, Mr. Prentis, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Cumroodeen and Mr. Venayakrow for the defence.

Upon the whole of the defendants who had been summoned being called, some of them were found to be absent, and an application was made to postpone the case in consequence, this Mr. Bayley opposed.

His Worship was of opinion that the case could not be gone into in the absence of any of the defendants, when Mr. Bayley said he would abandon the prosecution against those who were absent, and go on with those now at the bar.

Mr. Bayley then opened the case, and called Cooverjee Cawasjee Jussavary, the complainant in this case who stated as follows: In the month of November last complainant, on the part of himself and father, made certain contracts with various persons for the purchase of linseed, the last delivery to be on the 12th December, the contracts were made previous to the 12th November from the date linseed began to rise, on the 12th December complainant went to the godowns of several persons with whom he had contracted, in company with Mr. Lynch a Solicitor, Captain Dixon, Lloyds Surveyor, and Mr. Mitchell of the firm of Sillar & Co.; he had requested their company because linseed having risen so high since the date of contract, he anticipated some difficulty would be raised to evade delivery, he had therefore provided for this by having the above mentioned gentlemen as witnesses to the tender of money on his part, complainant had with him about a lac and a half in notes for this purpose. No delivery was given at any of the godowns, the seed dealers had evidently expected the complainant, as, on his arrival at the first godown he visited, they began to collect, and by the time he had reached the godown of Tulla Naysee at between 4 and 5 o'clock, upwards of 600 persons surrounded the shigram in which complainant was, amongst them were some of the merchants with whom he had contracts, they began to abuse him, one of them caught hold of the horse, another opened the door, sigram, crying out, "strike, strike, with cowdung"—he then opened the door and attempted to strike complainant, saying if the European gentlemen had not been present they would have torn him in pieces and thrown him into the sea; the door was closed by Mr. Lynch, it was pulled open and closed in like manner a number of times, on the other side of the carriage some of the people siezed the wheels and tied to overturn it, all the defendants were present and cried out strike, and said "come out and we will show you how to take delivery of the seed," they all tried to strike complainant, but he was protected by the gentlemen with him, the vehicle was stopped by the crowd. Mr. Mitchell got out and led the horse, Captain Dixon and Mr. Lynch walked, one on each side, of the shigram to prevent the mob from laying hold of the wheels. The police came and much frightened and did not know who they were, would swear he had given no cause for the manner in which the prisoners and crowd conducted themselves; had gone to take delivery of 15,000 cwt. of seed from the firm of Pussoo Nysee at Rs. 7 per cwt. and tendered payment to him. The maket price at that time was from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9 per cwt. This was the infomation of the complainant. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

General Motions.

In the Goods of Gheemajee Yadowjee, deceased, *vs.* Gheemabay and others Appellant, Luxamon Yadowjee Caveator.

EQUITY SIDE.

For hearing.

Wisswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bappoo Narrayen and another. (Part heard.)

Cummoo Yacoob trading, &c. *vs.* Woosman Wookerdah. (Part heard.)

Bhagurthabai widow, &c. *vs.* Succaram Luxamonjee and others. (Part heard.)

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

27 Ramdass Gopalljee *vs.* Vora Peerbhoy Khanbhoy.
29 Succaram Luxamonjee *vs.* Sewsunker Moroba and others.
30 Luckumsey Mooljee and others *vs.* Jettanund Ghellaram.
31 Khetsey Sewjee and others *vs.* Nursey Jewraz.
35 Dewjee Bhanjee *vs.* Neusey Khimjee.
39 Merwanjee Eduljee *vs.* Nowrojee Hormusjee.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

671 Vundravun Luckmidass *vs.* Mapla Moideen Ally.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

403 Syed Jaffer bin Syed Shaw Sab *vs.* Chand bebee widow. (Part heard.)
441 Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Thucker Khimjee Chuttoorbhooj.
433 Damjee Purshotum *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee.
415 Oomersey Welljee and others *vs.* Khimjee Vissram.
442 Thucker Coorjee Premjee *vs.* Khoja Manockbhoy Moossabhoy.
445 Ragoonath Dewcoonundun *vs.* Gunputrao Wittul.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR MATHEW SAUSSE, C.J., MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

CASE OF THE MOONSIFF OF YEOLA.

WE shall very shortly print *in extenso* the written judgment which was this day given by the Chief Justice in the name of the Full Court. At present it will suffice to state that the findings of the Ahmednuggur Sessions Judge, Mr. Richardson, whereby, as will be recollected, the Moonsiff was declared guilty of extortion, corruption, and malversation of office are entirely reversed. But the Court considering that officer guilty of a culpable disregard of appearances in having brought suits within his own Jurisdiction and before his brother Moonsiff, without first reporting the circumstances to the Sessions Judge for his opinion, confirm and continue his suspension until the 1st January 1865, when he will be restored to his original office of permanent Moonsiff.

It being brought to the notice of the Court, by his counsel Mr. Anstey, after the reading of the Judgment, that it was feared that the effect of this might be to work a forfeiture of his thirteen years' of service, in computing hereafter the period entitling him to a pension, the Court suggested that the Government and not themselves ought to be applied to. The Chief Justice said that, in fact, that point had not occurred to him, and Mr. Justice Tucker remarked that it might be doubted whether the suspension would have that effect. The rule was that an officer absent for a year from duty forfeited all his preceding years of service. The question would be, whether that applied to absence in obedience to an order of suspension.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)—10*th February.*

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS ON BOARD COASTING STEAMERS

Hajee Mahomed Hashein Nunajee vs.. *Captain W. Moylan of the steamer "Phlox."*

This was an action instituted by the plaintiff for the recovery of 300 rupees being the value of a box of miscellaneous articles shipped by the plaintiff on board the defendant's steamer for delivery to the consignee at Surat, which it was alleged the defendant had failed to do.

The evidence for the plaintiff tended to show that a box containing a silver watch and other miscellaneous articles was shipped on board the steamer *Phlox* by the muccadum of the plaintiff addressed to the consignee and numbered 52, but the port at which the box was to be delivered was omitted to be marked on the package, and for which package a paper was put into Court purporting to be a bill of lading signed by the defendant.

His Honor observed that the bill of lading, was no bill of lading, it was simply a receipt for a box, but no mention whatever was made of what the receiver was to do with the box; and for all that was known, it might be in the defendant's pocket at that present moment. It therefore remained with the plaintiff to prove that the defendant should be held responsible for the non-delivery of the box to the consignee at Surat when no such terms were specified in the receipt. The defendant was then put into the box and in reply to interrogatories by the plaintiff said, that he admitted the signature on the receipt, and that he received the box and conveyed it to Surat, at which place, he believed it was landed, although he himself did not see it landed, as it was the duty of the mate of the steamer to deliver the goods to the parties calling for them, and if not called for within twelve hours it formed part of the duty of the agent to land all unclaimed goods at the Custom House; that from the enquiries he had instituted he learnt that the package in question had passed through the Surat Custom House and delivered to the parties indicated on the address. It was his duty to sail the vessel, and he had nothing whatever to do with the cargo, which belonged to the mate of the vessel, who took the cargo on board, gave receipts for the same, and delivered it at the destined ports.

At this stage the plaintiff expressed a wish to elect a non-suit, when his Honor observed that if he did not do so, he should give a verdict for the defendant; at the same time expressed a regret that in actions of that kind the plaintiffs did not take the precaution and advice of their solicitors as against whom their actions would lie, which would not only save them from unnecessary expense, but likewise the Court from waste of time.—*Non-suit elected.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Perhaps you or some of your numerous readers can inform us of the whereabouts of the new depot for the retail of firewood at Rs. 6 per candy, and thereby enable us to lay in a supply for the

Bombay, 9th Feb. FRYINGPAN.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In an extract from the *Monthly Circular* (whose?) in the *Oudh Mail* I find the following on a lecture recently given by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., now Lord Houghton. The lecture was on, "the Poetic Faculty, its Conditions, its Uses, and its Worth."

"One of the most remarkable passages is that in which he refers to the moral influence of this faculty on the character and life: thus viewed, the poetic gift baffles every attempt at definition. Where, he asks, "is the basis of temperament common to the gloom of Swift and the merriment of Moore, to the geniality of Scott, and the cynicism of Byron? Where is the principle of conscience which can connect the honest endurance of Dr. Johnson and the purity of Southey, with the reckless self-indulgence of Richard Savage and Edgar Poe? Where is the bond of religious sentiment between the desolate devotion of Cowper, and the happy piety of Wordsworth?" Surely the answer is that the poetic gift is an inspiration of genius independent of temperament, though subject to modification by it. Therefore, like the rain of heaven, it falls with equal impartiality on the just and the unjust, and speaks in diverse tongues through the weak and the strong."

Tennyson tells us that the poet is:—

> "Dower'd with the hate of hate.
> The scorn of scorn,
> The love of love?"

Poetry in itself is a feeling like religion, and must be loved for its own sake. There is no reason why such people as Edgar Poe and Savage should not have been poets, and no doubt during their moments of poetic inspiration they felt all its ennobling effects. That they were men of worthless character there can be no doubt. Savage's life was embittered by the curse of his birth. He was illegitimate. Edgar Poe I have always regarded as a mad man, and this madness was aggravated by dissolute habits. If we had an insight into the private life of all poets, we should get a great deal of the sentimental gloss knocked off our feelings. Fancy Burns digging up potatoes, Moore turning a mangle, Savage living with the scum of the earth in underground cellars, Dr. Johnson walking the streets all night because he had not money enough for a bed, Edgar Poe drunk in a ditch, Sheridan ditto, and calling himself "Archbishop Wilberforce," Cowper attempting to commit suicide, Wordsworth regaling his human body on tea and toast, &c., &c., and all our poetic ideas of them fly away.

Of poetry, I may say, as Shakespeare does of mercy—

> "The quality of mercy is not strained,
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
> Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd,
> *It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.*"

Life is made up of inconsistencies, and the Poet's life is as inscrutable and various as that of any other class of beings. Ebenezer Elliott defines poetry as "impassioned truth," and a writer in *Blackwood* calls it "man's thoughts tinged by his feelings." Genius, like truth, will be uppermost one time or the other, despite every obstacle. Genius must command, for those who possess it, respect, attention, or reverence. I do not intend here to lay down the essentials to a poetic career. Mr. Mill shall, in a few words, act as the expositor of my thoughts on this head. He remarks, "Poetry, when it is really such, is truth; the truth of poetry is to paint the human soul truly! Great poets are often proverbially ignorant of life. What they know has come by observation of themselves. They have found within them one highly delicate and sensitive specimen of human nature, on which the laws of emotion are written in large characters such as can be read off without much study."

Poetry is inborn, and its growth is steady, though hid from view. Longfellow, writing of the spirit of poetry, exclaims, "look into thine own heart and write"—and he who probes his heart the deepest will bring forth the brightest gems, which are real truths from actual experience.

The true poet, in contradistinction to the mere rhymster, (as Pope tells us) is he—

> "Who gives my breast a thousand pains,
> Can make me feel each passion that he feigns;
> Enrage, compose, with more than magic art;
> With pity, and with terror, tear my heart;
> And snatch me, o'er the earth, or through the air,
> To Thebes, to Athens, when he will, and where."

Thus, then, we have demonstrated poetry to be an influence exercising a powerful sway over the heart and mind of its possessor for good, elevating in its character, commanding in its tone, and genial, hopeful, truthful, and holy in its influence on ourselves, and on mankind in general.

Poetry, like life, "is real, is earnest," and the truest, noblest and bravest of our fellow creatures, have by their conduct, their actions, thoughts and deeds, been poets in reality acting up to the truthfulness of its spirit, even though they may not have committed themselves to a line of poetry. "To be ever true," says Hunt in his Poetry of Science—"is the science of poetry." And here I have done.

Feb. 20th.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

4th Day, Tuesday, 9th February.

AFTER the splendid running and closely contested Races of the three previous days, that of this afternoon was a sad disappointment for the public. Every thing seemed to have gone wrong—the day had been more than usually hot and dry, your card misprinted the order of Races though you had them all right in the morning issue of your paper, the attendance at the Course was poor. Owners of horses entered as few as they could, and the preparaters of the Prospectus for this year overlooked the necessity to provide for *extra* weight on winners of the "Derby" and "Alexandra Vase," and why alone for the "Dealers" must be left as a momento of the combined wisdom of those who were entrusted with the framing of the Prospectus, in which also especial care seems to have been taken to reduce the penalty of winners carrying extra weight to the very reverse of the object in view. For instance in the "Alexandra Vase" winners of more than once race were to carry 7 lbs. extra, but under the clause "Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs." obtained the benefit of having this much taken off the penalty; there is of course no desire to crush a good horse, but if it is intended to give others a chance see that he does really carry what on the face of the conditions *appears* to read plain enough as to the intention.

Let me refer your readers to the Prospectus for the 5th day's Races and to the 20 G. M. Sweepstakes. Here "Raby" would have to carry the one stone penalty in full over weight for age, but would he or any other horse attempt to run it, as there are the inconsistent terms of Ally Shah's cup allowing 5 lbs. off the 10lb. penalty!

The Prospectus seems also to have hung fire at the distance of *two miles.* Why not vary the length of Races to 2¼ and three miles, and why not have 1¾ mile *Heat* Races? We have neither better time nor a better class of Arabs than what he had years ago when the public really saw sport in *two and three mile Heat runs!*

The Jockies too seemed to conspire against affording us any sport. Benson on "Jairam" and "Rizzak" on "Baby" most unnecessarily ran away from their horses. Brewty on "Koh-i-noor" carrying *7lbs. more than* "Raby" makes the running! and the *exquisite* "*Syud*" punishes "Pekin" to such an extent, when he had not the most remote chance againt Irvine on "Dervish," that racing becomes a cruelty when it comes to this, and had I been His Highness the fattest Aga should have sat upon the exquisite for ever so many hours.

I gave you the result merely of these Races as that was all one could do. I send you the Nominations and my Winning prophecies.

In the first place we shall have better Races and finer running than we have had this Meeting, and the public will not regret attendance.

In the next place the prophecy of "Pocket Book" gives *Ali Shah's Cup* to "Raby," *the Ladies Purse* to "Grey Leg," the *Sweepstakes* to "Koh-i-noor," *Elliot Trial Stakes* between "Jairam" and "Raby," the former, if any thing, the better; and now gentlemen make your books, don't go *too* deeply *against* "Grey Leg" in the E.T.S.

To those who have profited by my prophecies I say "small donations thankfully received" and further particulars supplied to the doubtful and nervous on application as before.—Yours earnestly,

POCKET BOOK.

Fifth Day,—Thursday, 11th February 1864.

1ST RACE.—"Ally Shah's Challenge Cup," 50 G. M., 30 G. M. Entrance H. F. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," "Alexandra Vase," or "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," to carry 7 lbs. extra; of any two of them 10 lbs. Horses imported after the 1st September 1862 allowed 5lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1863. 1½ mile.

		st. lbs.	
1 The Stranger's ... g a h "Kohinoor" ...		8 0	Brewty.
2 H.H. AgaKhan's... b a h "Youkharibosh"		7 7	Syud.
3 Mahomed Baukers' b a h "Dervesh" ...		8 0	Irvine.
4 The Hajee name's. c a h "Baby."		8 3	Rizak.

2ND RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse," Rs. 300 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arab Horses. 1½ mile 8 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., and Horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.	
1 H. H. Aga Khan's b a h "Basheer"	8 7	Syud.
2 The Stables' ...... g a h "Prince Albert"	7 11	Benson.
3 The Stranger's ... g a h "Grey Leg" ...	9 3	Brewty.
4 Mahomed Bauker's g a h "Jairam"	8 7	Irvine.

3RD RACE.—"A Sweepstakes," of 20 G. M. each H. F. With Rupees 300 from the Fund for all Maiden Arabs. 1½ mile and a distance. Weight for age. A winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby" "The Alexandra Vase," "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," or any of the Sweepstakes 5 lbs. extra, of any two of them 10 lbs., of three or more 1 stone. To close and name on the 1st Jan. 1864.

	st. lbs.	
1 The Stranger's......g a h "Kohinoor," ...	8 3	Brewty.
2 H. H. Aga Khan's.b a h "Clipper"	8 12	Benson.

4TH RACE.—"The Elliot Trial Stakes," for Arabs Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. H. F. Winners of two or more seasons to carry 8 st., winners of one season 7st. 10 lbs, winners of the season 7 st. 4 lbs. Maidens that have never won 6st. 7 lbs. Maidens that have started 5st. 12 lbs. 2 miles. To close on the 1st May 1863 and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.	
1 The Stranger's ...... g a h "Grey Leg" ...	8 0	Brewty.
2 H. H. Aga Khan's... b a h "Jairam"	7 4	Syud.
3 The Hajee name's. . c a h "Raby"	7 4	Rizak.
4 Mahomed Bauker's g a h "Denmark" ...	7 4	Sucaram.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

(*Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

From Brig. Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 3, dated, Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 25th October, 1863.)

IN continuation of my No. 2 of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that yesterday morning the sick, both British and Native, all baggage except that absolutely necessary for efficiency, and all carriage rendered spare by this arrangement, were sent to the rear under a strong escort, whilst an Infantry Regiment occupied the spur of the Gurroo Mountain, which commands the Pass on the Bonair side, and protected the convoy as it filed down the Pass. At the same time parties from the Camp were employed in improving the road and in removing the worst of the obstacles. The enemy remained quiet, but large bodies of men, with numerous standards, were observed approaching the mouth of the Pass, and from information since received, it is known that these consisted of the tribes from the Northern Indus as per margin, with a portion of the Hindoostanees under Syud Mobaruck Shah. The night passed over quietly.

Hussunzyes.
Chuggurzyes.
MuddarKhail.

2. Soon after day-light this morning an attack was made upon the right picquets of the Camp by the hostile bodies which joined the enemy yesterday as above detailed. They were, however, repulsed by Major Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, and driven off in the direction of Kagah. This affair was most skilfully managed by Major Keyes, who had only one man wounded, whilst the enemy left ten bodies on the ground. Major Keyes' report is enclosed for His Excellency's information, and I would beg to bring to his notice the Officers named by him, especially Captain Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train, Lieutenant Davidson, 2nd in Command and Lieutenant Pitcher Adjutant of the 1st Punjaub Infantry.

3. Whilst the attack was going on on the right, the heights above the left flank picquets were crowned by large bodies of men; and it has since become known that a simultaneous attack on both flanks of the Camp had been arranged by the enemy, but the Bonair people, who were to have attacked the left flank, failed to keep their agreement. This has given great offence to the tribes engaged in the right attack, and the majority of them, but not the Hindoostanees, are believed to have returned to their homes. The loss of the enemy in the attack on the right is stated to have been 30 killed and a number wounded. Amongst the killed was the brother of a Syud of [illegible] although this tribe was reported in my last letter to have sent in a deputation to the Commissioner.

4. There appears to be reason to believe that the Bonair people have applied to the Akhoond of Swat for aid, and should they succeed in enlisting him in their cause, which is not improbale, as they are his spiritual followers, the object with which this Force took the road of the Chumla Valley will be still more difficult of attainment. The influnce of the Akhoond of Swat over all the hill and plain tribes on the Peshawur Frontier is very great, and towards them he fills a position which I can best illustrate by comparing it with that of the Pope of Rome. If he declares against us, he will no doubt bring an immense accession of material as well as moral strength to the people of Bonair and the other tribes already in arms against us. In the mean time the half of the Force at the crest of the Pass is not without its advantages. The situation is a menacing one, it obliges the enemy to keep a large body of men together, whom they will find it difficult for a continuance to feed, and it makes it indispensable for them to become the attacking party, in which case all the advantage is on our side.

5. In the mean while the security of the Camp has been provided for, as far as possible, by occupying the heights which command the Camp with strong parties of Infantry. The picquets are all stockaded, and the approach to Camp by the gorge is defended by a breast-work and by guns in position. The rear has also been secured from attack. The front picquets are under the command of Colonel Hope, C. B., Commanding the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the right flank is under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Corps of Guide, the left flank under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjaub Infantry. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is already in possession of a plan of the Camp, to which I would refer him for all further particulars of our position and defensive arrangements.

From Major C. P. Keyes, Comdg. 1st Punjaub, Infantry, to Major T. Wright, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 25th October, 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for information of the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, that in obedience to orders received from Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding the Right Defence, I occupied with my Regiment, on the night of the 24th instant, the advanced picquets of the Right Defence.

2. A little after day-light on the morning of the 25th, the enemy showed on a ridge of hills opposite my picquets, and which from its vicinity to my possession I considered it dangerous to allow them to occupy in any force. I called upon Lieut. Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding Right Defence, for support, and proceeded to dislodge them from the ridge. I had then about 200 men, 100 of whom I sent under Captain Davidson, 2nd in Command, to take the enemy in flank, and when he had sufficiently far advanced on the ridge occupied by the enemy, I advanced at the double to attack them in front and drove them from height to height, until I obtained a position which I could safely hold till reinforced.

3. This advanced position was on a ridge overlooking a plain 200 yards broad, over which the enemy had been driven. On the other side of this plain was a conical hill, the summit of which commanded the ridge at a range of 700 yards. On this the enemy were collecting from the plain by the villages of Lalloo and Kagah. They appeared to be coming in considerable force, which eventually amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000 men. I at once wrote off that I might be supported by a Mountain Train Battery and a Regiment, ordering my men to keep under cover, and not to return the fire of the enemy. Owing to the distance from Camp, and the nature of the ground, these reinforcements did not arrive till 2 P.M. First arrived 150 European Soldiers from Her Majesty's 71st and 101st Foot, with Captain Fosbery, Musketry Instructor. The marksmen of this party were selected, and placed along the ridge. The men of the 1st Punjaub Infantry being recalled and drawn up out of the sight of the enemy, as also the 5th Goorkha Regiment, which joined shortly afterwards as soon as the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery arrived, they were brought up as near the ridge as possible without showing themselves to the enemy. The guns were then dragged up by hand into position marked by sections standing in their front, and immediately opened fire with sharpnell at a distance of 600 yards, the marksmen opening fire at the same time. The conical hill held by the enemy was rocky and very precipitous, but essentially a weak position, having a line of retreat that would expose the retreating enemy to great loss, if closely pursued.

4. After the guns had fired two rounds, the 1st Punjaub Infantry was advanced at the "double," supported by the 5th Goorkha Regt." the whole of the Europeans keeping up the fire from the ridge.

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5. The enemy did not stop to defend their position, but after firing a few shots, retreated at their utmost speed; to the admirable practice of the guns, and the withering fire of the marksmen, may be attributed our obtaining the hill without any loss. The enemy left several bodies on the ground and their total loss has since been ascertained to have been 33 killed and upwards of 40 wounded.

6. The first discharge of shrapnell having killed their men on the summit of the hill, great credit is due to Captain Hughes, Commanding the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery for the admirable manner in which he brought up his guns over the very difficult ground he had to traverse, and his very effective practice when brought into action; also to Major Campbell, Commanding 5th Goorkha Battalion, and the Officers Commanding the European Companies, for the manner in which they carried out the object in view, of making all movements until the moment of attack.

As soon as the enemy were seen to have repassed the village of Lalloo on their way to the plains the troops were dismissed to their quarters.

On the first advance from the picquets our loss was one Private wounded, the only casualty of the day.

Captain Davidson took up his flanking party with great spirit, and performed essential service in driving back the enemy.

I cannot close this report without bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, the energy, intelligence, and zeal of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. W. Pitcher, who was foremost in every movement, and who by his quick perception rendered me most effective aid. I consider him a most promising young Officer.

A. WILDE, Lieut. Col.,
Comdg. Right Flank Picquets.

From Lieut.-Colonel A. WILDE, C.B., for Brigr. Genl. Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters, (No 4, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 27th October 1663.)

In my letter No. 3 of the 25th instant, I mentioned that a simultaneous attack upon both the right and left flanks of the Camp had been arranged by the enemy to come off on the 25th instant; but that the Bonair men, upon whom it had devolved to attack the left, had failed to keep their agreement on that day. Large bodies of men, however, were seen collected upon the Gurroo Mountain on the 25th instant, and it was therefore necessary to provide both against the threatened attack on the left, and also against the possibility of the enemy making an attempt from the spurs of the Gurroo upon a convoy of sick, &c., about to be sent to the rear.

2. With this view I reinforced the left picquets under Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan yesterday morning with the marksmen of the two British Regiments, 30 in number, under Lieutenant Fosberry (who joined the Force by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of testing the value of a shell invented by him), 200 men of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the 5th and 6th Punjaub Infantry, and the Hazara Mountain Battery. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan was thus prepared either to repel any attack on the left picquets or to act offensively. If the designs of the enemy should appear to be to attack the convoy in the Pass.

3. These troops took up a position near the highest and most exposed of the left piquets, known in Camp by the name of the "Eagles Nest."

This picquet occupies the top of a very steep rocky knoll, which rises out of the southern face of the Gurroo, and is the apex of that portion of the mountain which overlooks the left flank of the Camp. The knoll had been hastily prepared for defence, the preceding afternoon, and had been surrounded with a breast-work; the breastwork was capable of containing 110 men, namely, the 30 marksmen and 80 of the 20thPunjab Regiment Native Infantry and some large rocks at the base of the knoll sheltered 120 more, namely, 70 of the 20th and 50 of the 3rd Punjaub Infantry. If was necessary to hold this position with a picquet by day, in order to give security to the grasscutters, &c. of the Camp; but its distance from Camp, and the consequent difficulty of reinforcing it quickly, had made it unadvisable to hold it by night until the ground below had been securely occupied, and the picquet had been subsequently withdrawn at sunset to a lower position.

4. The troops were no sooner observed by the enemy on the mountain above to be taking up their position, than a large body of them descended by the different spurs, and with loud cries attacked at once the Troops drawn up and the "Eagle's Nest" in the most determined manner. The steady fire of the Huzara Mountain Battery checked such of the enemy as came under its effect, and afforded a favourable opportunity for the 6th Punjaub Infantry, which was in reserve, to charge them. But the nature of the ground prevented the guns from being brought to bear at first upon those who assailed the "Eagle's Nest," and they were able to swarm up the steep sides of the knoll, and to plant their standards immediately under the breast-work, where the fire of the garrison could hardly reach them. They were, however, ultimately repelled by the excellent shooting of the marksmen, and by the steady fire of the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry, aided by the flanking fire of the guns, and the Enfield rifles of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. The first effort of the enemy was followed by others of a less determined character, which were more easily repulsed and until late in the evening, a heavy fire was kept up from the spurs and ridges of the mountain, from which the troops suffered some casualties, though kept under cover as much as possible. For further particulars I would refer His Excellency to the enclosed reports from Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, who commanded the troops and from Major Brownlow, who commanded in the "Eagle's Nest."

5. The enemy being in such force on the mountain, and the importance of continuing to hold this position having become apparent, I fully concurred with Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's recommendation that the Troops should not be withdrawn at night fall (as had been intended), even at the risk of a renewal of the attack. The enemy, however, attempted no further offensive movement. To-day, the "Eagle's Nest" has been strengthened, and an adjoining eminence which supports it has been stockaded, and both positions will be permanently held in the strength as per margin.

"EAGLE'S NEST."
40 British Infantry.
300 Native ,,
VAUGHAN'S PICQUET.
Huzara Mountain Battery.
60 British Infantry.
300 Native ,,

6. The Return of killed and wounded in this attack will best explain to His Excellency the severe nature of the contest, particularly at the "Eagle's Nest" itself. I much regret the loss of the two young Officers who were killed, Lieutenant Richmond, of the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Clifford of the 3rd Punjaub Infantry. The former Officer was mentioned in my letter of the 23rd for the gallantry in the attack on the reconnoitering party the day before. He was killed whilst encouraging his men by his personal example in their gallant resistance to the enemy. Lieutenant Clifford, Adjutant of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry, was on leave when the force was formed, and joined it as a volunteer to serve with an Infantry Regiment. He was killed whilst leading a sally at the head of the party of his Regiment from the rocks at the foot of the "Eagle's Nest." Subadar Major Meer Ally Shah, of the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry, died like a gallant Soldier at his Commanding Officer's side, recommending his son to Major Brownlow's protection.

7. I beg to ask His Excellency's approval of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel J. L Vaughan, who commanded on this occasion, and of the Officers and others mentioned by him and by Major Brownlow. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's management of the troops was excellent, and I consider myself indebted to his clear judgment for the very successful result of the action. Major Brownlow has been already noticed in my report of the 23rd for the able way in which he covered the retreat of the reconnoitering party, and on this occasion also he greatly distinguished himself by his ready resource and gallant personal bearing. Captain Hoste's charge at the head of 6th Punjaub Infantry was very bold, but was unfortunately carried too far,—whence the severe loss the Regiment sustained.

8. The conduct of all the troops engaged was, I am assured by Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, excellent. The admirable shooting of the marksmen, and the steadiness and gallantry of the 30th Punjaub Native Infantry, have been already noticed. The fire of Captain DeBude's guns was most ably directed, and of the greatest service. The detachment of the 71st Highland Light Infantry behaved with great steadiness under Major Parker, and greatly assisted the retirement of the 6th Punjaub Infantry after their gallant but hasty charge. The 5th Punjaub Infantry under Lieutenant C. E. Stewart's command was chiefly employed to cover and support the guns; but one Company under Lieutenant Beckett did excellent service in supporting the advance of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, and withdrew in the best order after the 6th had regained the position.

9. Whilst the attack on the left flank was going on, the enemy made a demonstration in the front of Camp, but retired at dusk.

Lieutenant Drake, of the 32nd Native Infantry, (Pioneers), was unfortunately wounded here; but this was the only casualty.

10. This morning some of the Bonairs approached the "Eagle's Nest" and asked permission to take away their dead, which was granted. Some conversation was held with them, both by the Commissioner and myself, which it is just possible may lead the people of Bonair to understand how completely they have mistaken our intentions. Their demeanour was courteous, and they conversed unreservedly with us; but I gathered from their manner that they were not in the least humbled.

11. Our information as to the loss of the enemy yesterday is as follows. I give it in detail, that His Excellency may understand how general is the combination of the Bonair tribes against us:—

Shurzye	48 killed.
Dowlazye	38 ,,
Gadarzye	57 ,,
Hindoostanees	15 ,,
Total	158 killed.

Upwards of 30 bodies of Hindoostanees were, however, counted by us upon the ground during the short truce this morning, so that probably the loss of the Bonair tribes is also understated above. Indeed, the latest accounts make the enemy's loss 250 killed, and state that the wounded have been carried in numbers to their homes, or crawled to the nearest Bonair villages.

12. Enclosed is a casualty return showing the casualties in the Force on the 26th.

P. S.—I request the favor of your supplying Colonel Norman, Secretary to Government, with a copy of this Despatch.

NOTE.—This Despatch was drafted before the Brigadier General was wounded on the 26th instant, and was approved by him.

A. WILDE, Lieutenant Colonel,
for Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain,

* * * * * * * * *

From Major C. H. Brownlow, Comdg. 20th Punjaub Infy., and Comdt. "Eagle's Nest" Picquet on 26th October 1863, to Lieut. Col. J. L. Vaugham, Comdg. Left Pickets Camp,—(dated Camp Chumla Pass, the 27th October 1863.)

I have the honor to report as follows on the attacks made by the enemy on the post under my command during the 26th instant.

My party, as detailed in the margin occupied a breast work of stones on high ground showing a semi-circular front of about 90 feet. Below this the ground for about 80 yards was level and commanded the work. Beyond the plateau the hills, which is well wooded and studded with rocks, again rose, and its crest (distant 500 yards from our breast-work) was occupied by about 2,000 of the enemy, protected by a similar defence.

Up to 3 P. M.
30. Marksmen of the 71st H. I. I. and 101st R. B. Fusiliers.
80. Marksmen of the 20th Punjaub Infantry.
AFTER 3 P. M.
10. Marksmen of the 71st H. L. Infantry.
50. Marksmen of the 5th Punjaub Infantry.
3. Marksmen oft he 5th Punjaub Infantry.

2. About 12 o'clock, noon, the Bonairwals, who had hitherto fired only an occasional shot, commenced to move down from their position, matchlock-men posting themselves most advantageously in the wood, and opening a very galling fire on us, while their swordsmen and others advanced boldly to the attack, charging across the plateau in our front in the most determined manner, and planting their standard behind a rock within a few feet of our wall. The steady fire, however, with which they were received, rendered their very gallant efforts to enter our defences unavailing, and they were driven back and up the hill leaving the ground covered with their dead; their matchlock-men only maintaining the fight and continning to harass us much.

3. The movements to our left of the Column * * * * * under your immediate command next attracted the attention of the main body of the Bonairwals. When repulsed by you, and retreating up the hill, they again came under our fire, and suffered severely from the excellent shooting of the 71st Highland Light infantry 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. On the 6th Punjaub Infantry being withdrawn from the ridge on my left, the enemy again came down the hill, and with loud yells, rushed sword in hand to the assault of our position, but were again and finally repulsed; the affair for the rest of the day subsiding into an exchange of shots when either party exposed itself.

4. I regret to say that our losses during the day were severe, amounting to 50 killed and wounded of all ranks, being nearly half the number that the work held at any one time.

5. The conduct of all under my command during the day was admirable; but I would desire especially to bring to notice the undermentioned Officers and men, whose coolness and gallantry were conspicuous:—

Captain Butler, V.C., 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. V. Fosberry, late 4th European Regiment.
Lieutenant J. Bartleman, 20th Punjaub Infantry.
Asst. Surg. R. T. Lyons, 20th Punjaub Infantry.
Private Stewart, 71st Highland Light Infantry.
Private Clapperton, 71st Highland Light Infantry.
Private Barber, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Subadar Owdoo, 20th Punjaub Infantry.
Havildar Meer Mahomed, Infantry.
Sepoy Lena Sing, 20th Punjaub Infantry.
Sepoy Jowala, 20th Punjaub Infantry.

6. Among the killed of my own Regiment, I have to lament the loss of many good Soldiers; Lieutenant G. M. Richmond, a young officer of great promise, (whose reckless gallantry cost him his life) and the Subadar Major Meer Ally Shah, (who will not easily be replaced,) being of the number who fell.

7. In conclusion I beg to point out that my report and return of casualties refer only to the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet itself, which occupied my entire attention during the attack. I should however add, that the strong rocks in rear of and below that post were occupied all day by detachments amounting to 120 men at a time, of different Regiments, viz., the 3rd, 6th, and 20th Punjaub Infantry; and I regret to add that Lieutenant Clifford, of the 3rd Punjaub Infantry, was killed while gallantly leading a sally on the enemy from that position.

8. Enclosed is a Nominal Roll cf the killed and wounded.

From Lieut. Colonel J. L Vaughan, Field Officer of the Left Picquet, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl. Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp, the 27th October 1863.)

I have the honor to make the following report of what occurred yesterday at the left picquet.

The Brigadier General ordered me in the morning to try and divert the enemy's attention from the rear of camp, as a convoy of sick, baggage, &c., was about to proceed to the rear. To enable me to carry out this, he placed at my disposal the troops as per margin. These troops proceeded to the neighbourhood of the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, which was held by 150 men of the 20th Native Infantry and 50 of the 3rd Punjaub Infantry, with 30 marksmen selected from the 71st and 101st Regiments, the whole under command of Major Brownlow, 20th Native Infantry. The Force detailed marginally above was drawn up on and about as small Mamelon about 400 yards west of the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, in the following order from right to left:—

Huzara Mountain Train.
Detachment 71st H. L. Infantry.
5th Punjaub Infantry.
6th ditto ditto.

Detachment, 71st H. L. Infantry,
6th Punjaub Infantry,
Huzara Mountain Train,
5th Punjaub Infantry,

the latter Regiment in extended order lined the crest of the Mamelon, with 3 Companies in support of the guns. The 71st Highland Light Infantry was in connection with the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet.

3. The troops were hardly in position when a very large body of the enemy rushed down the steep slopes of the mountain above, and with loud cries attacked at once the picquet and the troops. The Mountain Train guns fired upon the enemy with shrapnell, common shell, and round shot, and this fire checked those who were advancing against the troops in position, but not those advancing against the picquet. The latter was attacked with the greatest determination, and two of the enemy's standards were planted close under the parapet which crowns the steep sides of the picquet hill. All the efforts of the picquet failed to dislodge the enemy from the position for some time, notwithstanding that the direct fire from the picquet was aided by a flanking fire from the Mountain Train guns, and from the Enfield rifles of the 71st. But as the attack upon the picquet will form the subject of a separate report from Major Brownlow, I shall only remark here that so desperately was it attacked, and so hardly saw it pressed that it became necessary for me to reinforce it in the course of the action with the Company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and a Company of 5th Punjaub Infantry.

4. When the enemy had been checked by the guns, they were charged by the 6th Punjab Infantry, but the Regiment was unfortunately carried too far in the ardour of pursuit, and lost heavily before it could regain the position. I supported it by a Company of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, and the Enfields of the 71st, and the firing of the guns, prevented the enemy from pressing the retirement.

5. During the rest of the day the enemy kept up a heavy fire from the low hills and broken ground in front of the troops, but the ground affording excellent cover, could do little damage.

6. The Brigadier General had wished me to bring the troops back to Camp by sunset, and to withdraw the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet at the same time; but for reasons with which he is acquainted, and which I believe have satisfied him, I felt it impossible to carry out his wishes, and therefore maintained both positions during the night without annoyance from the enemy, who had evidently suffered very severely.

7. I am under the greatest obligations to Major Wright, Assistant Adjutant General to the Force, whom the Brigadier General, at my special request allowed to accompany me during the day, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the admirable service rendered by Major Brownlow in the defence of the "Eagle's Nest" Picquet, and of Captain DeBude in the management of his guns. I beg also to notice the gallantry with which Captain W. D. Hosteled the charge of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, and the assistance I received from Major Parker, commanding the detachment, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Stewart, who commanded the 5th Punjaub Infantry.

Annexed is Major Brownlow's report of the defence of the picquet and a Return of the casualties among the troops.

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(*To be continued.*)

BENGAL.

THE *Japan Herald* of the 26th December says: —"There is little doubt but an embassy has been determined upon to Europe, and that some of its details had been settled. Nothing seems to be known as to its objects, or what Courts, it will visit; only it is said the embassy will go entirely free from any foreign assistance, and will take the mail route at the expense of their owngovernment."—*Englishman, Feb.* 2.

THE great ploughing match of the Agricultural Exhibition which came off on Thursday last, between Fowler's and Howard's steam apparatus, was witnessed by thousands of Europeans and Natives, and proved the great interest taken in it by the community at large. The match began at 3 P.M. precisely, and the following is the result:— Fowler's apparatus ploughed in one hour and four minutes 37,620 square feet, at an average depth of 8½ inches, with a four-furrow plough, and with a seven-tyne scarifier cultivated in twenty-nine minutes 25,992 square feet, making a total of land cultivated in one hour and thirty-three minutes, of 63,612 square feet, at a cost of Rs. 6-9-10, or Rs. 1-7-9 per beegah. Howard's apparatus ploughed in one hour and ten minutes 20,520 square feet, at an average depth of eight inches, with a three furrow plough, and with a five-tyne cultivator cultivated in thirty-nine minutes 25.992 square feet, making a total of land cultivated in one hour and forty-nine minutes of 46,512 square feet, at a cost of Rs. 5-14-3, or Rs. 1-13-0 per beegah. The quality of the work done was in favor of Messrs. Fowler's apparatus, both ploughing and cultivating, on account of the land being more thoroughly broken and better turned over.

Satisfactory as the above results may be, we have our strong doubts about the adaptation of steam ploughs for this country. Leaving out of question the variety of soil and the impracticability of working the machinery by Natives, it is clear that under most favourable circumstances it could only be used with advantage on any large tracts of land, and even then only if the present system of ryottee cultivation is abandoned. We do not know how the cost of working the above ploughs has been computed, but it strikes us forcibly that, were the machinery to be worked in Jessore, Kishnaghur, or anywhere else where coal has to be imported, and the services of a competent engineer have to be entertained, the expence of cultivation will considerably exceed that established at the ploughing match.

Whilst the preparations for the engines were going on, Mr. John Stalkartt, of Howrah, tried most successfully his own plough, which is a decided improvement upon the ordinary plough hitherto in use. He worked it himself, and set the Native spectators an example of what can be effected by European energy. There can be no doubt that his plough is exactly the thing required for Bengal; but before it can be adapted for general use in India the race of people must improve in physical strength to Mr. Stalkartt's calibre; they must display the same energy, and they must have cattle to work with like those employed on the occasion by Mr. Stalkartt, which, notwithstanding their superior condition, required the repeated admonitions of two attendants to instil into them vigour and activity. What we require is an improved plough, adapted not only to the soil of Bengal, but also to the phisical strength of the men and cattle of the country who are to work them; and such a specimen, we believe, the exhibition has not produced.—*Id.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CRUELTY IN THE CALCUTTA HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Mahomedan named Sheik Jaffer, who died in the House of Correction, about a week ago, from being confined in a solitary cell without any food or clothing. The Police having received information that the deceased had been subjected to very cruel treatment by one of the officers of the House of Correction, a man named Panchcowrie, because the deceased had refused to give him the title-deeds of a piece of land which belonged to his (the deceased's) parents, the circumstance was reported to the Coroner by Mr. Superintendent Littlemore, and immediate steps were taken to exhume the body, which had been buried by the deceased's wife, and to hold a *post mortem* examination; and the medical testimony was that the deceased died of tetanus. The facts of the case appear to be these: —The deceased was on four different occasions sentenced to the House of Correction within the last seven years. Panchcowrie, the man charged with causing his death, is the head Native officer of the House of Correction. He has a piece of land contiguous to one owned by the deceased's parents, and he managed to obtain from deceased and his brothers a deed of sale of a portion of their land, but they withheld the title-deeds till such time Panchcowrie paid them the value of the land. The latter made several attempts to get the deeds without paying the money, but failed. Knowing that the deceased, one of the brothers, had been to the House of Correction on three different occasions, he tried to intimidate him by saying that if he (deceased) did not give up the title-deeds he would "pay him off" when he came there again. The deceased advised one of his brothers to give up the deeds to Panchcowrie, stating to him that Panchcowrie had threatened to kill him the next time he was sent there. His brother replied that the land belonged to five brothers, who were equally interested in it, and that the best thing the deceased could do was not to commit himself again, and he would not give Panchcowrie a chance of taking his life. The deceased, however, was for the fourth time sentenced to the House of Correction, and Panchcowrie, according to the evidence, appeared to have kept to his word. He put the deceased into a cell and kept him there confined for three days and nights without giving him any food or allowing him to have a shred of clothing about his person. The consequence was that the poor man died from cold and want of food.

The following is a report of the proceedings taken this day:—

Mearam.—I was the wife of the deceased Sheik Jaffer, who was a prisoner in the House of Correction. I saw his body. I received the body and buried it. The deceased had been to the House of Correction four times. The first time he had been sentenced there was for one month; that was about seven years ago. About a year or eighteen months after that he was again sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. He was for about the same space at liberty, and was again sentenced for six months. The last time he had been sentenced there was about three months ago. That was for six months. The charge was for theft in every case My husband's father's name is Sheik Ameer. He lives at Howrey, about sixteen miles south of Calcutta. He has five sons, and my husband was the second son. I know Jemadar Panchcowrie. He is the Jemadar of the House of Correction. He has land near my husband's land at Howrey. Panchcowrie's house is in Khory Bazaar, beyond Bhowanipore. When my husband was sent to the House of Correction for one month and three months he was on good terms with Panchcowrie. There was a quarrel between my father-in-law and mother-in-law, and their ground at Howrey was sold. Panchcowrie wanted to purchase that ground, and my husband said that he had promised to sell it to another person, and could not break his promise. Panchcowrie said to my mother-in-law, "One of your sons is a thief, and if he comes to my jail I will kill him." At this time my husband was in the House of Correction undergoing his third sentence. Panchcowrie came to me after that and said, "You are an old woman. If I get the ground I will get Sheik Jaffer (deceased) married to a young woman, and you will remain in, and look after the house, and get all your comforts." There is now a suit pending about that ground between my mother-in-law and Panchcowrie. The deceased promised to get Panchcowrie the pottah when he was in the House of Correction, but he could not get it as the land belonged to five brothers. After I had buried my husband, a person of the name of Sheik Annoo came to me and said that he had been sent by Panchcowrie to tell me that Panchcowrie would give me fifty rupees to perform the funeral rites, and that he would allow me five or ten rupees per month for my support. He told me to go to Panchcowrie, but I did not go to him.

[As this witness was very sick, the Coroner was unable to proceed further with her examination.]

Sheik Omer Ally.—I am the son of Sheik Ameer, and the brother of the deceased Sheik Jaffer. Sheik Jaffer had been to the House of Correction four times. He was a broker in the bazaar. My family has landed property at Atcheepore, Howrey. We have now about sixteen beegahs of *lahiraj* land there. There are some dwellings, tanks, and paddy-fields. This land came to the family through my mother. On the death of my parents the land will be divided among us five brothers. About two years ago we were in possession of eleven beegahs of land at Doghorria. Of that land we have now only eight beegahs. Panchcowrie got possession of those three beegahs by making us execute an agreement of sale in his favour and promising to pay us for the same, but he never paid us any money. He draws the rent of the land. Panchcowrie has only the three beegahs in Doghorria. He took the ground from us about two years ago. Panchcowrie now has possession of twelve beegahs of land alongside our sixteen beegahs all the twelve beegahs belonged to us. He got that land by force. He compelled us to execute a deed of sale, and after he got it he refused to pay us the money, and we refused to give him the title-deeds. There is an action now pending in which my family and Panchcowrie are defendants. There is no action between us and Panchcowrie pending now. Our house at Howrey is beside a tank. The ground was ours until two years and a half ago when we sold it to one Mohesh Banerjee. Panchcowrie took forcible possession of that land. Mohesh Banerjee brought an action against him for the land and gained the suit. Panchcowrie appealed, and he again lost the suit. Panchcowrie founded his claim as having purchased the ground in the name of his wife Jannah. We are now living at Chuckerbey. We rent the house. Panchcowrie lives there too. His house is about a hundred yards from ours. Panchcowrie sent for me, and I went with my brother the deceased to his house. Panchcowrie said to us, "You had better give me the papers for the ground I had purchased at Howrey, and I will pay you the money afterwards." I said "When you pay the money you will get the papers. We went away. Afterwards Panchcowrie used to come to our house, where myself and Jaffer the deceased lived, and make the same request. Jaffer about this time was sent to the House of Correction for three months. After his time expired he came home and told me to give up the papers of the land to Panchcowrie, as Panchcowrie had told him that if they were not given up the next time he was sent to the House of Correction he would kill him. I said, "How can you give him the papers? It belongs to several of us. Do not commit yourself, and you will not be sent there." Panchcowrie called on me after that and said, "If you do not give me the papers, the next time your brother comes to the House of Correction I will see him." Since that he had again been sent there. This occurred about a month ago. I got information while I was at Dum-Dum that my brother had died in the House of Correction. About five days ago, after my brother was buried, I was told by the widow of my brother, who lives in the same house, and a person named Deeahnutally, that Panchcowrie had said that he would give the widow fifty rupees and an allowance of ten rupees per month. My father and mother know the attempts of Panchcowrie to get these pottahs. They know also Panchcowrie's threats to Jaffer. My mother made up her mind to sell the twelve beegahs at Howrey, but he did not wish to sell it. Panchcowrie said "I will pay twice the money any other man would give for it. He never tendered the money. He offered Rs. 200 for the twelve beegahs. It cost us Rs. 150. I now value it at Rs. 400. Panchcowrie owned much land round that place, and finding us poor, he wanted to buy all the land there. I have not seen Panchcowrie since my return from Dum-Dum until this day in court. I swear that Panchcowrie said, "If your broker Jaffer comes to the House of Correction this time I will see how he will again get out of jail if you do not give me the papers." It is now four months ago since I have seen my brother Jaffer. Neither I nor any other member of my family have been to the House of Correction. I know Mahaboo. He was an intimate friend of my brother. He had been in the House of Correction with him. Mahaboo is now in the House of Correction, and I am told that he had been with my brother on a former occasion. I believe Deeahuntally could tell about Panchcowrie's threats to Jaffer and to me if he chooses, but I am affraid he will not to do so, Panchcowrie being a great man.

Chogah.—I am a prisoner in the House of Correction. I do not know exactly what the term of my imprisonment is; some say eighteen months and others two years. During the time of Dr. Brown I have been put into the cells five times for doing short work. About a month and a half ago I was locked up in the flour house without a blanket, or even a piece of cloth as big as my hand. I was locked up by Lalloo durwan. It was not then so cold as it is now. I was put in at 3 o'clock, I was kept confined all next day till half past 4. During the day I was handcuffed, but at night the handcuffs were taken off. From the time I was put into the cell up to the time I was released I was naked. My fault was that I had been to the privy and the jemadar met me coming back. He slapped my face and said, "You rascal, where have you been to?" My cloth in which I had some tobacco leaves fell off my head. I was taken to Mr. Kennedy, and I do not know what that gentleman said, and I was put into the cell. The punishment for a person who does not do his usual quantum of work is to be locked up in the cell the whole day and night. I knew the deceased Sheik Jaffer. He told me that the reason Panchcowrie treated him so was because he wanted some paper and he did not give it to him. On Sunday he told me, "Three days I have been locked up naked, and have had nothing to eat." I did not see Sheik Jaffer at work on Saturday. He was in No. 6, which was locked. It was never locked when Dr. Brown was there. I have seen prisoners locked up naked during the past two months. I have seen two locked up with my own eyes. One was Takoordass; he was locked up the day I was locked up; the other was a boy named Seeboo, who was locked up about twelve days after. He called out to me to give him a blanket. I saw him through the grating. No. 6 ward is set spart for the poor and those who do not do their work. That ward is kept locked, and the other prisoners do not know what is doing there. They even get their meals there. Sheik Jaffer had been in No. 6 ward all the time he had been in the House of Correction except the first four or five days. I am now employed at weaving. When I was at No 6 ward it used not to be locked. On Sunday I was at the well when Sheik Jaffer was being held by two men. He said Ram Ram brothers! Three days I have been locked up and I won't live." He seemed not able to stand. The Native doctor said, "He is an old thief; he is shamming and wants to get into the hospital." I was then locked up for the night. I can point out many of the prisoners who are wealthy. They eat and drink well. They get what they want and are stout and hearty, and get no work to do. I never gave any money. About ten months ago I and Mirza Hossein wanted to poison ourselves, and took a quantity of arsenic. Dr. Brown gave us lots of hot water and used the stomach-pump, and we got well. Dr. Brown took me to Mr. Wood and the jemadar Panchcowrie, and told them to take care and not to ill-use me, and to allow me to do my work quietly. He also told me not to attempt to take my life again, that no one would molest me.

Sheik Hyder.—I am a prisoner in the House of Correction. I have come to say that I have been locked up quite naked about sixteen days ago. I have been locked up at 7 o'clock and released the next day. I was locked up because some one dug a hole through the wall of No. 2 ward. Though the hole was made in No. 6, and I was in No 4, they said that I ought to have known something about it. I had not even a shred of cloth given me, and even the wooden platform was taken out. The peons did all that. I was told to take off my clothes, and I did so. I felt very cold, though the cell was a small one.

Shaik Ameerudeen.—I am sixteen years of age. I am now a prisoner in the House of Correction undergoing hard labour for six months. I have been in it now for five months. I have been in No. 6 ward for three months, I have been put into the cell because I took some stores from a cart. I knew Sheik Jaffer. He was in No. 6. He told me "I have been put there because the jemedar asked money from me when I was at No. 5." He was a strong and healthy man. No. 6 used to be always locked up. The prisoners there were not allowed to get out, and had their dinner there. No. 6 ward for the last six days remains open. For one week before his death Sheik Jaffer was locked up every night either in the floor ward or No. 6, and let out in the morning. I saw him on Saturday morning. He broke stones beside me. On Sunday evening I saw him all stiff. He said, "I was locked up all Saturday night without clothes or a blanket, and I got the cramps." He said the jemedar Panchcowrie wanted his pottah and he could not give it because it was with his father, and therefore he was punished. I have never been locked up. But I have seen one Tommy, a Christian, one night cry out that he was feeling cold and wanted a blanket I never saw any man locked up myself. I only saw Jaffer locked up. Though he broke the full complement of stones still he used to be locked up in the cell. He used to work with me, and I saw the full quantity being broken.

The Coroner said that as it was then past 5 o'clock, the case must be adjourned. He must tell the jury that the investigation would take up some time, and they should not be impatient. It was a matter which required the strictest investigation and not to be disposed of easily.

The enquiry was then adjourned till Friday. —*Id.*

WE are indebted to the kindness of Major Agnew, the Commissioner of Revenue in Assam, for the subjoined statement showing the result of the further sale of waste lands in that province. The sale was held on the 2nd of January. But little seems to have been done in Durrung, Nowgong, and Lukhimpore. In the first mentioned place, five lots were sold, in the next three, and in the last only one; and all, at the upset price. In Seebsagur, however, the sales have been more important. Forty three lots were disposed of at the following pries:

No. of lot.	Area in acres.	Price	per Acre.
1	200	4 4	,,
2	400	5 0	,,
3	1,000	5 4	,,
4	1,000	8 12	,,
5	500	6 0	,,
6	Withdrawn.		
7	800	8 1	,,
8	800	4 14	,,
9	500	5 4	,,
10	500	5 0	,,
11	300	5 4	,,
12	1,300	6 12	,,
13	1,500	8 2	,,
14	300	10 0	,,
15	200	2 12	,,
16	3,000	6 6	,,
17	1,500	10 1	,,
18	500	12 8	,,
19	300	21 2	,,
20	Withdrawn.		
21	do.		
22	996	15 0	,,
23	200	22 10	,,
24	500	12 2	,,
25	400	22 8	,,
26	500	6 5	,,
27	500	25 0	,,
28	300	2 12	,,
29	400	20 2	,,
30	200	20 1	,,
31	200	2 8	,,
32	1,200	3 8	,,
33	300	12 0	,,
34	1,500	16 0	,,
35	1,500	5 14	,,
36	500	22 0	,,
37	500	14 4	,,
38	200	16 5	,,
39	500	3 10	,,
40	200	25 0	,,
41	500	3 4	,,
42	500	2 14	,,
43	700	3 1	,,
44	500	2 10	,,
45	500	5 1	,,
46	300	6 9	,,
47	Withdrawn.		

Dacca News, 30th January.

MADRAS.

THE Governor in Council has sanctioned the transfer of the head quarters of the Jaulna Chaplaincy from Jaulna to Aurungabad. The Chaplaincy will be in future designated the Chaplaincy of Aurungabad. Jaulna and Hingolee will each be visited by the Chaplain of Aurungabad once in every two months, the visits being made in one journey.—*Times, Feb.* 4.

THE Principal of the Military Male Orphan Asylum in submitting a requisition on the 4th of January 1864, for the consideration of Government, states that "in 1860 a bequest of Rupees 30,000 was left to the Military Asylum at Madras by Brigadier Smith. It was at the time determined by the Governors of the Male and Female branches of the Asylum that the amount should be divided between them in equal proportions, and this was done accordingly. A request to Government having been made by the Secretary of the Female Institution for the application to its moiety, of the rule observed with reference to all other portions of the capital of the Asylum, by virtue of which a donation, equal to the difference between the interest thereon and eight per cent. is granted by the State; it was sanctioned by the authorities. It does not appear, however, that any similar request was ever preferred on behalf of the Male branch, and its Directors therefore deem it expedient to solicit that Government will be pleased to extend to it the same advantage, which has been granted to the Female Asylum. The Directors feel encouraged to press this request, by the fact that they have recently been called upon to refund to Government a sum of upwards of 3,000 Rupees, being the amount of interest drawn in excess during many years past. They also direct me to observe, as an additional claim to the favorable regard of Government that the calls upon this Institution have been largely increased during the few years succeeding the mutinies, consequent on the increase in the number of European troops maintained in this Presidency. Although 24 lads have been transferred to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, there are actually at present on the premises a considerably greater number of boys, than have been entertained during the past ten years. It is further to be pointed out, that the prices of every necessary of life are at least double the price of what they were about the commencement of that period; and our income, with the exception of the bequest under notice, has on the other hand remained stationary, and it consequently becomes doubly important that the Directors should use their utmost ability to increase their funds."

Upon which the Government have extended to this institution the same advantages as were accorded to the Female Orphan Asylum and accordingly sanctioned an annual grant to make up to eight per cent per annum the interest on the amount of the legacy referred to on its investment in non-transferrable Treasury notes. —*Id.*

THE rank of Brigadier General, has been conferred upon Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B., commanding the Hyderabad Contingent.—*Daily News, Feb.* 5.

ON the recommendation of the Right Rev. the Bishop the Governor in Council has sanctioned the transfer of the head quarters of the Jaulna Chaplaincy from Jaulna to Aurungabad. The Chaplaincy will be in future designated the Chaplaincy of Aurungabad. Jaulna and Hingolee will each be visited by the Chaplain of Aurungabad once in every two months, the visits being made in one journey.—*Id.*

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways has recently submitted for the information of Government two statements showing the number of persons killed and injured, and of accidents on the Madras and Great Southern of India Railways during the year 1863. At the termination of the year 405¼ miles on the S. W. Line, and 41 miles on the N. W. Line were open on the Madras Railway, 11,54,135 passengers having been conveyed during the year on the former and 1,65,842 on the latter line. Of the Southern of India Railway 79 miles were open on which 3,13,502 passengers were conveyed during the year. No accident of any kind befell the passengers on any of the above lines. On the Madras Railway there was one case of suicide; it was that of a Native supposed to have been concerned in a gang robbery and for whose apprehension a Warrant was out; he hid himself behind the Railway fence on the 26th mile from Beypore, and on the train approching jumped over the fence, ran and threw himself on the rails—he was crushed beneath the wheel and death ensued instantly. There were ten other fatal accidents, one was in the case of a trespasser, one that of a servant of the Company killed from causes beyond his control, and in eight the victims were servants of the Company whose own misconduct, or want of caution led to the loss of their lives. One trespasser and two servants of the Company were injured owing to their own want of caution. On the Great Southern of India Railway there were two fatal accidents—one a trespasser 70 years old nearly blind and deaf who was knocked down by the Engine of a train, while he was passing a level crossing and one a cooly of the Company who was sitting on the rail of one of the ballast waggons when the train was moving lost his balance and fell down. Of accidents to trains there were none on the Great Southern of India and three on the Madras Railway, two arising from the Engine or Carriage leaving the rails, caused in one instance by the defective condition of the road, and in the other by the negligence of the servants. One accident arose from the train running through the facing points—but this was purely accidental. No injury to life or limb resulted from any of these accidents.—*Id.*

SIND.

WE understand that Mr. Walton—who did not accompany the party in the *Coromandel*, as stated erroneously the other day—goes down the Coast in the Tug *Sind* immediately after the arrival of the mail. The *Sind* takes down five miles of cable, and provisions and stores. Her destination is Cape Mussendom, a bold head and on the Arabian Coast, from which the second section of the cable, 440 miles in length, will stretch to Bushire; the third section from Cape Mussendom to Guadur being 400 miles long. The first section will extend from Bûshire to the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab, a distance of 170 miles. The small cable the *Sind* takes out is intended for contingent requirements. Two hulks are now in course of construction at Bombay, and will be launched shortly. They are destined for stations, on the coast, the first being at Cape Mussendom, and the second probably at Shat-el-Arab. These hulks will each be manned by one European Gunner and 12 Lascars, and will be provided with 50 Enfield rifles, a complement of pistols and revolvers, and 5,000 rounds of Enfield ammunition. Government have secured the services of Mr. Young, late of the Indian Navy, on Rs. 300 a month, as a surveyor. A strong staff of Medical subordinates has also been engaged.—*Sindian, Feb.* 3.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

(*From the Mofussilite.*)

WITH regard to our previous remarks regarding the appointment of Native Officers to the command of Troops and Companies, let our readers listen to what Sir Henry Lawrence wrote in the Calcutta Review, so far back as 1844, and then judge if we were right or wrong in what we wrote:—"But our Infantry must be ever our main stay—if it is indifferent, the utmost efficiency in other branches will little avail. We are inclined to advocate the presence of two European Officers with each Company of each regular Sepoy Corps. We will presently offer a scheme for doing away with Native Officers in the Regular Corps." And yet in the face of this, and the mutiny of 1857, the Government is blind enough to entrust the command of Troops and Companies to native Officers, a responsibility they never had entrusted to them before. Sir Henry Lawrence remarks further:—"Native Officers have long since been deemed useless. They are great encumbrances in war; they are nonentities in peace. Occasionally a lion-hearted old fellow of seventy, will keep up with his Company in a charge, or on a forced march; but he forthwith dies of exhaustion, after having perhaps for a year or more during the campaign, put the Commissariat to the expense of carrying gram for him, three or four servants, a pony, and half or a whole camel. In quarters they have nothing to do, but to brood over their positions; to feel that they are nominally Officers, and yet that the Sergeant major is liable to command them, and that beardless boys are every day put over them. At Vellore, and elsewhere, they did not prevent or give warning of intended massacre and insurrection; nor have they in the late cases of the 60th, 34th, 64th, and of the Cavalry and Artillery, either given a clue to their officers of what was the real motive of discontent, or do they appear to have striven to prevent insubordination. We conceive that the Government in having three Native Officers attached to each Company and Troop who have nothing to do, and whose ages may be said to average 62 must be their supposed moral influence with the sepoys, and the encouragement given to the latter, by placing before their eyes their kinsmen promoted to such grades, and living comfortably and in honor among them. If such be the reason, how much more potent would this moral influence be, if the old men were comfortably seated under their own neem or mangoe trees, talking to their grandchildren, and to the wandering villagers gathered around them, of the beneficence of the Honorable Company; instead of toiling in the hot winds on treasure parties, or vexing themselves under young European Officers, in petty and discomforting duty unsuitable to their age, in which, though they are present in person they can scarcely be called performers."

INDIAN EXPERIENCE.

(*From the Neilgherry Excelsior.*)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette*, signing himself *Experience*, objects to the views enunciated by a writer in the local "Saturday Review," on the subject of Indian experience in Indian Governors. He says that if sending men of Indian experience to govern India, is sending "coals to Newcastle," sending military men to the army, or lawyers to the bench, would be equally absurd. *Experience* however does not represent the point at issue in its proper bearings. Both the Army and the Bench require qualifications of a special nature, which are in no manner affected whether soldiers and lawyers are called upon to discharge their duties in England or elsewhere. An Indian Governorship on the other hand demands not only experience of the country, but statesmanship in general. It was in this aspect that we viewed the observations made by the *Review*, the whole of which if carefully considered do not admit of the forced and harsh construction placed on them by the correspondent of the *Gazette*. If Indian experience, in the absence of general statesmanship, is sufficient qualification for ruling in India, what becomes of the reasoning produced over and over again, and for the last twenty-five years at least, against civil servants in the country being appointed as governors? It does not of course follow that any line of argument adopted for a considerable time, or time-honored views, are *per se* correct, unalterable, and inadmissable of change and improvement. Where this principle once recognized, there would be an end to progress. But in the matter of Indian experience being *all* the qualification required of an Indian ruler, there can be no doubt that the objections raised to civil servants being appointed governors were well founded, and that so far as the merits of Sir John Lawrence turn on this particular accomplishment, his appointment is open to the exceptions taken by the *Saturday Review*. Let us remind *Experience*, that the handle given to the writer in the *Review*, and others who agree with him, is entirely the gift of the partisans of the present Vicerory. *They* have insisted on his Indian experience as his chief, if not his only qualification, and if the mistake has originated at home, it is not the province of outsiders to point it out. We however, do point it out, and suggest that the admirers of Sir John Lawrence should not dwell so much on a ground, which without other circumstances to support it, is unquestionably untenable. Whatever additional recommendations the Viceroy in power may possess, have yet to be developed and we must wait for their assertion by himself and friends. In the meanwhile, leaving aside the expectations formed by one party, and the ominous shaking of the head by another, it must be remarked that most of our rulers have come amongst us with a prestige that has in the end dwindled into nothing. Sir Henry Pottinger, Lords Harris and Elgin, and Sir William Denison are examples. It may be said that their experience was colonial and foreign, and that therefore the exultation was premature. Sir John Lawrence was only the ruler of a secondary Province; it is to be hoped, that should he fail as Governor General, it will not be attributed to his novitiate in the art of supreme administration!

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(*From the Mofussilite.*)

A FEW years ago, the break down of the P. and O. Steamers carrying the mails, was a matter of very rare occurrence; but now-a-days it is almost a matter of marvel if a steamer arrive within a few hours after she is expected. To what this may be attributed, it is impossible for us to say; but it would be unjust to insinuate that the class of officers employed as Captains, &c., &c., have in any way degenerated; for in nearly all the cases of break down there would appear to be no deficiency in the sailing and navigating department. The breaks down are in the Engineer's department. The cause of delay, in nine cases out of ten, is that the ship broke her main shaft. With this the Captain of a vessel has nothing whatever to do. It is the Engineer's business to ascertain before a ship proceeds to sea that her machinery is in perfect order, and that there is but little chance of any *contre temps*, except under the most untoward and unforeseen circumstances. We do not intend to cast any reflections on the conduct of the Engineering Officers. It may be that these Officers have constantly reported that the machinery of the old vessels is worn out, and ought to be condemned, and that the machinery of the new vessels is of a cheaper and inferior description than formerly. This is most probably the case; for of late years the Directors of the P. and O. Company have become not only grasping, but penny wise and pound foolish. They do not know how to select the best builders, but those who will do the work cheapest. This was told us by one of the most eminent shipbuilders in Great Britain. They may save five or ten thousand pounds in the building of a steam vessel, but what do they lose? It must be something immense, if the Home Government insist on exacting the fines laid down in the contract for any delay whatsoever in the delivery of the mail boxes. We say nothing of the expense to the Company, when a ship has to be laid in dock for a month or six weeks, undergoing repairs. While the vessel is doing nothing,—earning nothing— the Captain and Officers of all grades, as well as the crew, the stockers, the saloon and cabin servants draw their full pay and have their meals on board! We have no means of ascertaining exactly the daily expenditure of one of these large ships, but it must be very great, possibly far in excess of a hundred pounds, when moored in the Hooghly. It is evident that there is a screw loose somewhere and the sooner it is discovered, the better for all parties concerned, and especially the public, which is now so constantly exposed to such fearful inconvenience.

We are induced to make these remarks in consequence of reading in the *Bombay Gazette* the following paragraph:—

"In consequence of the non-arrival of the English Mail, the departure of the B.I.S.N. Co's Steamer *Euphrates*, for the Malabar Coast and Colombo, is postponed to noon on Saturday."

The reason for detaining this steamer on the eve of her departure for the Malabar Coast is obvious. A break down in the Red Sea is anticipated, and should it turn out to be the case, the steamer with all her coal on board will be despatched to render assistance. (?) This is a nice state of affairs, certainly. The passengers by these steamers which break down, and who are landed, are shoved ashore at this or that port; such a charming and economical port, for instance, as Point de Galle, where every article of food of the most superior quality can be obtained at a cost ridiculously small. These passengers, we fancy, are not aware that they may bring, and successfully, an action for damages against the P. and O. Company, and in many instances the damages awarded would be very heavy. The passengers have nothing to do whatever with the quality of the Company's machinery, or the inefficiency of any of its servants. They pay, and very dearly, for their passages from one port to another, and there is an implied contract that they will be conveyed in a reasonable time unless delayed by An Act of God, which the breaking of a shaft in the Red Sea certainly is *not*. Unfortunately, the public in India seldom or never combine to crush a monster evil. They talk a great deal about their grievances, and the necessity of demanding redress, but then no one is disposed to take the initiative, and of this weakness the P. and O. Company smilingly take an advantage. Let only one or two persons bring their actions and obtain verdicts, and the remainder of the passengers would soon find their pecuniary demands complied with by the P. and O. Company; for a verdict in one case will govern the whole, and the Company would hardly like to have costs as well as damages awarded against them in every case, for what is to every intent and purpose a breach of contract.

Why do not some of the Calcutta merchants make a move in this matter? We have no doubt that many of them thus delayed could prove *special* damages to a very considerable extent.

PREFACE TO THE 4TH VOL. OF PUNCH.

A SCENE *representing the most unapproachable of all* MR. PUNCH'S *deep solitudes and awful cells. He has, after a slight refection, comprising some oyster soup, a wild duck artistically sauced, and a few glasses of "victorious Burgundy," retired to meditate,* nec sine fumo, *upon his own goodness and greatness, the folly of mankind, the chances of the pantomimes being good, and other Christmas topics. To think the more profoundly, he has closed his illustrious eyes to material objects.*

A Voice. MR. PUNCH!

Mr. Punch (*opening his eyes*). He hears with ears, as my friend BILLY—(*opening his eyes very wide indeed, and then immediately recovering his miraculous self-possession*)—as YOU say; and how do you do, my dear WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE? and I am very glad to see you, if I do see you, and mine eyes are not made the fools of the other sentences, as you say.

Shakspeare (*appears in a chair, opposite*). Did I say sentences? It seems nonsense; but the Commentators have so bewildered me, that I forget what I wrote.

Mr. P. I forget nothing that you wrote; and shall, while memory holds her seat in this distracted orb.

Shak. (*musing*). What did I mean by that, now? The world, or the man's head?

Mr. P. Cudgel thy brains no more about it, but make thyself as comfortable as possible. Wilt drink up Esil, eat a crocodile; or is there any other refreshment I can offer you?

Shak. I should like a smoke.

Mr. P. The fatal instrument is in thy hand. (*And, by* PUNCH *magic, the Poet is instantly seen smoking a noble pipe.*)

Shak. My lad, I will tell you what I am about.

Mr. P. Four yards and more.

Shak. Nothing is so offensive as an inappropriate quotation, dragged in merely to show that you have learned it.

Mr. P. I am tame, Sir; pronounce.

Shak. It appears that I am to come to London next year, to be praised, and honoured, and commemorated.

Mr. P. What imports the nomination of this, Gentleman?

Shak. I will tell you presently. Of course, I feel the compliment, and all that; but, inasmuch as I consider you my respentative, not to say legitimate successor, I shall take no step without consulting you.

Mr. P. Your wisdom should show itself the more richer to consult itself only, which indeed is the root, source, and ever-springing fountain of discretion. But of course, if I can put you up to anything, put a name to it.

Shak. I suppose that I am to have a S[illegible] Where are you going to place it?

Mr. P. Why, you see that you were so un[illegible]ful of posterity as to write plays for theatr[illegible] stood in a quarter which no civilised perso[illegible] knows. I believe that it is covered with [illegible] houses. *Argal*, we must beckon you to a [illegible] removed ground.

Shak. Certainly. I am the last person [illegible] honoured by archæological pedantry of any [illegible] If ever there was a man of the world, I am [illegible] But there goes reason to roasting of eggs. The monument ought to be on a site which I have made memorable, and also where all the world can see it.

Mr. P. Sir, your reasons are sharp and sententious, pleasant without scurrility, audacious without impudency—

Shak. If I remember aright, the Temple is near this place.

Mr. P. Very. So please you, we will finish our tobacco there, or as you say, smoke the Temple with our sacrifices.

Shak. Nay; sit still, and perpend. Do you know the First Part of HENRY THE SIXTH?

Mr. P. Sir, I am much deceived but I remember the style. Shall I recite the play?

Shak. At your peril. But you may recollect that the Fourth Scene of the Second Act is laid in the Temple Garden, and that SOMERSET and PLANTAGENET and the other nobles pluck the white and red roses, and that I thus set out before the eyes of the audience the origin of the great war.

Mr. P. Sir, its definement suffereth no perdition in you. The scene is one of the most significant in your volume, and hath a national interest for every Englishman.

Shak. Then I think that it will be hard to find a better site for the Memorial than in the Tempel Garden, which is seen from the river, and will be seen from the embankment.

Mr. P. And thy advice this night I'll put in practice, and—as you say—"break into the Press" with the hint.

Shak. Thank you, in advance, for undertaking the trouble.

Mr. P. The labour we delight in physics pain. And how do you get on in Elysium?

Shak. (*slightly yawning*). Well, the yellow meads of asphodel and amaranthine bowers are very delightful places—culdn't be more so, I'm sure—but when one has heard everything that everybody has to say—you understand?

Mr. P. Bone (*for bene*) *intelligo, Domine.* PRISCIAN a little scratched—' twill serve. The fact is that for a Party who exhausted worlds and then imagined new, the Fields may be a limited sphere.

Shak. Put it that way, if you like, or any way, but comprehend that one can't be always hearing VIRGIL say over the *Æneid*, or be always laughing at LUCIAN'S *Dialogues*.

Mr. P. What need the bridge much broader than the flood? I see your drift, MR. DIVINE WILLIAMS.

Shak. Why then rejoice therefore.

Mr. P. Who's quoting himself now? Well, Sir, be you patient, it may be I have that may serve your turn.

Shak. You seem to be getting very drowsy.

Mr. P. A heavy summons—sits—like— lead—upon—me. I don't find—it easy to—talk. Speak—yet again, not all—thy—fromer tale—but this one word—whether thy tale be true.

Shak. Extremely incoherent and irrational. I shall leave you to yourself.

Mr. P. Sit down—and feed—and welcome to—our table. I will show you a chamber and a bed—

Shak. Really, *Mr. Punch!*

Mr. P. Well—if you must go—sweetest morsel of th' night—leave unpicked—take this book—and read it—and it will make your Elysée—Elysium I mean—very happy. Read it, WILLIAM (*weeps*), don't read it for an age but for all time—and let poor old VIRGIL see it—and LUCAN—not LORD LUCAN, you know we call him LUCKUN,—and LUCIAN,—and LUCULLUS,—and LUSITANIUS—and LUCY NEALE—and everybody———. Halloo! Ha! Ho! Here, somebody! I'm afire, I'm burning, I'm———(*Recovers his senses, and his composure, and smiles.*) I've dropped that baccy and burned a hole in my trousers. That's certain. I must have taken forty winks. I thought BILLY SHAKSPEARE was here, and talking about his Statue. And that he was bored, and to comfort him I was going to give him—nothing ridiculous in that, though, indeed a very clever notion, and I'll drink my own health and a merry Christmas to myself for it (*does so.*) Good Burgundy that—ha! ha! I was going to give MASTER SHAKSPEARE my

FORTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Edgerley, Brevet Major R. J., Her Majesty's 5th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Dwarka.
Ashton, Assistant Surgeon G. M. B., 102nd Regiment, to join, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Gillmor, Lieutenant J., 20th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to Ahmedabad.
Wood, Major, Assistant Adjutant General P. D. A., to rejoin, to Poona.
Purvis, Captain H. M. G. R. A., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.
Swinburne, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

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Christie, Lieutenant, 5th N. L. I., on leave, to Dhoolia.
Ashe, Lieutenant E. H., 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Neemuch.
Willey, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th King's Own Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Kenrick, Captain, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Clery, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bromhead, Lieutenant, 4th King's Own Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 9th February.

Private John Spark, 109th Foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 10th Feb.

Mr. Robert Head, 1st Officer of the *Berenice*, is appointed to command the *Mahi*, and is directed to entertain a crew and prepare that vessel for sea as early possible.

Mr. William Owen Jones, is appointed Mate for the Schooner *Mahi*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
10	Concordia	Ross	Liverpool Oct. 14.
	Maharaj (s)	Theorle	Surat Feb. 9.
	Goolanar (s)	Downing	Surat Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
10	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Mercia	Swimers	Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Concordia*, from Liverpool.—On October 22nd, spoke the British barque *Empress*, bound South, Latitude 49 N., Longitude 15 W. On November 20th spoke the Dutch barque *Barrotan Hemstra*, for Batavia, out 43 days, in Latitude 10 S., Longitude 32 West. On November 27th spoke the British barque *Pathfinder*, from Swansea, in Latitude 25 S., Longitude 25 West. On December 12th, spoke the French barque *Flora*, bound for Akyab, in Latitude 37 S., Longitude 6 East. On December 15th, spoke the British ship *Anglo Saxon*, for Colombo, out 69 days, in Latitude 37 S., Longitude 16 East. On February 8th, spoke the British barque *Bunten Vale*, for Kurrachee, out 120 days, in Latitude 18 N., Longitude 72-40 East.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Steamer *Comorin*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Shanghai*, for Penang and Singapore.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ......£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d
,, (Seeds) ......£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ......£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds) ......£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To China / To Clyde / To Hull } No offers.
To Calcutta and back ......Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 9th February, 1864.

London.

Malvern—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 1 case sundries, Bomanjee Ruttonjee's Sons.
Coleroon—1 case Manilla cigars, 2000 Nos., Treacher and Co.; 257 bags surseseed, 128¼ cwt., Ramdass Velljee.
St. Hilda—127 bales orchillaweed, 365 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb., Dewsy Ludha; 17 cases blackwood furniture, Volkart Brothers.
Walmer Castle—1 box China ware, Wallace and Co.

Liverpool.

Celestial Empire—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Roper Price and Co.; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Vizbhookun Motiram.
Tallala—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Red Jacket—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonsy and Co.; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Dhunjee Manock and Co.; 130 bales wool, 390 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Morarjee Doongersee; 100 bales wool, 330 cwt., Macondoe, Rogers and Co.
Eliza Bancke—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 51 bales cotton, 180 cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.
Eagle (Capt. Murphy)—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Purbhoodass Pranjeevundass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria and Co.
Radnagore—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 156 bundles loose coir, 108½ cwt., Mohomed Roysee.
Dorothy—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
Thomas Siddon—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Walljee Mooljee.
Belgravia—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Johnson and Co.
City of Agra—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.
Bloomer—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Jaitha; 500 bags linseed, 250 cwt., Gourdhundass Dyalldass.
Trenton—16½ bales cotton, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Damodhur Essurdass.
Euxine—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Woomersy Velljee; 101 bales hemp, 353½ cwt., Sedick Hajee Woosman.
Clydesdale—101 bales cotton, 353 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ragowjee Chutoorbhoy.
Barga Macauley—250 bundles country galls, 250 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee.
Stalwart—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Dossabhoy Mewanjee and Co.
Pegasus—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Purbhoodass Pranjeevundass.
Preston—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Heerjee Pragjee.
Shere Donald—½ bale cotton, 1¾ cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Nagsee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.
Golden Dream—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Naronjee; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Gourdhundass Nurotumdass.
Elizabeth Fry—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Tejpall.
Kildare—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Vairsee Ludha.
Royal Alfred—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Luckumsee.

New York.

Inconstant—300 bags linseed, 473 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Havre.

City of Carlisle—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ragowjee Chuttoorbhoz; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Vussonjee Ludha.
Cid—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Jules Siegfried and Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Singapore*—2 bundles Cashmere shawls, 64 pieces, Hajee Mirza Shuffee Misky.

Calcutta.

Steamer *China*—1 bundle Cashmere shawls, 69 pieces, Hockumchund Sewnath

Hongkong.

Steamer *China*—10 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunesh Venayeck; 4 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvarimull Dalsookroy.

Shanghae.

Steamer *China*—24 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunesh Venayeck; 40 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nuss erwanjee and Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals—February 1, *India*, *Lightning*, and *Star of England*, particulars not received.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen. Jan. 5
Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stocher, Prieger & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigs Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co. Dec. 20
614 Leonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 19
724 Morayshire, Piton. Dec. 26
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon.—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson. Dec. 29
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1190 Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
987 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Dec. 25
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.
585 Wellington, Ditchburn.
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

From London via Persian Gulf.

18 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

From Liverpool.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15

Genl., Head Quarters, (No 4, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass. the 27th October 1663.)

[illegible] Arran, [illegible] Nov. 18
1249 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
1936 Bella Maria.
Bavelaw—John Clover & Co.
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.
1517 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. Nov. 14
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Nov. 25
1433 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung Dec. 17
382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
933 Budget, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot.
1063 Cashlian, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy.
1362 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovell& Co. Dec. 14
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 8
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin. Jan. 2.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings.
1017 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons.
Etna—John Clover & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1819 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1121 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart.
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. Sept. 18
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris Nov. 18
1767 King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 6
1368 King of Italy, Browne. Dec. 23
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1249 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.
836 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 29
1001 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 21
Prince of Wales—Shipping Company.
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Boodee.
1131 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 31
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 13
1161 Simoom, Murphy. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
601 Sparkler—Coupland & Co.
261 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
776 Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co. Aug. 13
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 17
1128 Southern Belle.
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 5
837 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 16
599 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 15
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 10

From Liverpool via Aden.

1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
1598 Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 5
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
846 Fanny. Dec. 30
1194 Herald. Dec. 21
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
784 Shannon.
1244 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

From Cardiff.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 24

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.

From Bristol via Aden.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

From Sunderland.

1057 Gladston.
939 Sattara.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 13

From Sunderland via Aden.

1047 Beaumonde.

From Newcastle via Beypore.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

From Newcastle via Aden.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

From the Clyde

611 Alicia. Dec. 23
962 Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.
531 City of London, Ferguson.
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
999 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co. Oct. 5
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

From Havre.

800 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

From Boston.

991 Pericles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

From Newport.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

From Gothenberg.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

From Bankok.

181 Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
386 Nerbudda.

From Australia.

784 Bengal, Brunnell.
1260 Florence Nightingale, Harrison. Nov. 28
1557 Hotspur.

From New Zealand.

1410 Greyhound, Jackson.
990 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

From Shanghai.

643 Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

From China.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
803 Louisa, Tillman.
460 Marion.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.
United Service (s), Gaine.

From Galle.

St. Jean Noe Jan. 9
Souvenir. Jan. 19
Toutine.

From Calcutta.

1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
676 Burlington, Howes.
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
1056 Day Dream.
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co. Jan. 8
1178 Evelyn.
877 Houghton.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
1700 Mistress of the Seas.
550 Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady.
1100 North East.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Scindia.
974 Sir Hugh Rose. Jan. 14
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1150 Zuleika (s), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0-15/16d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	139 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	4 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	19 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	87 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	65 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	172 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	45 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	118 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	16 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,700 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,100 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 [nominal, pr.ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,400.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000 [illegible]	Rs. 35,000 [illegible]
Up to 3 p. m.			
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs.120 pm.pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 550 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
,, Loan 1835-36 / ,, Loan 1842-43 / ,, Loan 1854-55 } 95¾
New Five per Cent. Loan 106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 114

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ......Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes ...... ,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars ...... ,, 240
Carolus ...... ,, 300
Mexican Dollars ...... ,, 225
German Crowns ...... ,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces ...... ,, 208 per 100pic.
Bar Silver ...... ,, 106¼
Gold Leaf ...... ,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (9th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.) ......Rs. 555 to 560
Old Dhollera, (ready.) ...... ,, 575 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.) ...... ,, 575 to 580
New Oomravuttee ...... ,, 625 to 627
Old Compta, (ready.) ...... ,, 580 to 585
Old Dharwar Sawgined ...... ,, 645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur ...... ,, 620 to 622
Old Veeraval ...... ,, 530 to 535
New Khandeish ...... ,, 600 to 610
Old Poratchee ...... ,, 545 to 550
New Accote ...... ,, 628 to 630
Old Mangalore ...... ,, 550 to 552
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,340 to 1,350.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, 34 to 34
and White) ...... ,, 35 to 37
Niger ...... ,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months ...... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ...... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 3rd February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, On Demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
6 ... 5 [illegible]

Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ. તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED,)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London......The Bank of England.
Do. ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool......Do. do.
Manchester......Do. do.
Scotland......The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland......The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six month's sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0 d. do.
On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ...... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 Do. ...... at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
2 Do. ...... at 2s. [illegible] ,,
1 Do. ...... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight ......2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ......2s. 0¼d. ,,
Sight ......1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do...... ,, 2-53 ,, ,,
Sight ...... ,, 2-48 ,, ,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

better give me the papers for the ground I had purchased at Howrey, and I will pay you the

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman. | Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 10th February 1863.

FOR SALE.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps. | Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do. | ,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do. | ,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye...... in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns Do. Do.
York Rivers Do. Do.
Latakia Do. Do.
Virginia Shag Do. Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture Do. Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS. ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. { York and Westphalia Hams. / Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Neat's Tongues. / Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek. } At 1¼ per lb.

CHEESE.

Chedder | Farmesau
Stilton | Guncise
Pine | Richmond
Somerset | Berkley
Gueyre

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet | ,, Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun | The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes | ,, Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle | ,, Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls | ,, Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads | ,, English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles | ,, Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards | ,, Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls | ,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle | ,, Game of War
The Tournament | ,, Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board" | ,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board | ,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men | ,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle | ,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards
Historical Loto | ,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails | Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
,, ,, Non Plus

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole. | Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress. | Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv. | Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas. | Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans. | Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet | Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage. | Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage. | Lettuce.
Thyme. | Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery. | Onion. Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower. | Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley. | Sea Karl.
French Beans. | Spinach.
Artichokes. | Turnip.
Asparagus.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value :—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

32 1,200 3 8 ,,
33 300 12 0 ,,
[illegible] 21,000,000. 1,500 [illegible]

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq......Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq......Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq......Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq......Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq......London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq......Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq......Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq......Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq......Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq......Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq......Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq......Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq......Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq......Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq......Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq......London.
Abel Chapman, Esq......London.
Henry Fowler, Esq......London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq......London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq......Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq. | Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq. | N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool. | James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
| James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow. | Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale. | Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq. | C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq. | Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury. | Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq., | Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn. | Thos. R. Stetterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—
Fire Premiums upwards of ...... £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest ...... ,, 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds ...... ,, 890,000
The Funds of the Company exceed ...... ,, 20,000

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. COHEN & Co. will cause to be submitted to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th days of February, instant, at 3 p.m., precisely, the whole of the Cargo of Moulmein Teak Timber, ex *William M. Peck*, in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting of
788 1st class Squares, of long lengths and good sizes.
247 do. Planks. do. do.
Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.
Bombay, 5th February 1864. COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.
15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).
Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Cider in Quarts.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th February 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.
Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.
Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.
1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do. do.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF WASTE TIMBER, SUNDRY IRON WORK, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Railway Stores, Byculla, a quantity of Waste Timber, Packing Cases and several lots of sundry Iron Work.

SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters—
20 Bales damaged Grey Long cloths.
10 Bales Twist, No, 30, 40, and 50.

SALE OF GINGELLY SEED.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Musjid Bunder, by order and in the Warehouse of Thucker Megjee Mooljee & Co., the following lots of Khandesh, and Ghaut Gingelly Seed, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchaser—
Thucker Ladhu Madowjee ...... 151 Candies
Thucker Vulubdass Cursondass ...... 251 ,,
Hodowjee Visram ...... 251 ,,
Mohumedbhoy Dosabhoy ...... 151 ,,

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "WILLIAM STEVENSON."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Ship *William Stevenson*, Captain Gordon, of 732 tons burden, as per Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with her Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

This Vessel has just arrived from Rangoon with a Cargo of 828 tons Timber, which has yeilded a freight of Rs. 32,000.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "LADY AHMERST."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms. the good Ship *Lady Ahmerst*, Captain Hodges, of 421 tons burden, as per register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of stores, apply to the undersigned.

P. S.—Both the above ships can be inspected any time until the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A High Caste Grey Arab Draught Horse, 14-1½ high, aged 5 years—to be seen at Byculla, on application being made to the undersigned.
Bombay, 11th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, a few Gold Albert and Watch Guards, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Silver, Albert, and Watch Guards, &c. &c.
2 new Sets Lilly pattern Spoons and Forks.
1 Do. White Blue Dinner Service.
1 Do. Do. ditto Breakfast Do. to match.
1 Do. Do. Pinks Dinner Service.
1 Do. Do. ditto Breakfast Ditto.
1—2 Light Chandilier (plated.)
GB / P —290 at 94—5 cases or 250 pieces T. Red Cloth more or less mildewed.
2 Cases of Black Net, 2 Cases of Silver Lamitta, 20 Kegs of Nails of sizes, 21 Bags of Bottle and Pint Corks, 5 Pieces of Trousering Cloths, 4 Cases of White Victoria Lawn.

At 1 p.m.

A light Waggonette, for one or two Horses, in good order, a Grey Arab Harness Horse, a Set of nearly new and English-made Plated-Mounted Double Harness, and a set of new single Do. do., by Poliser, London.

A light and stylish English built four-seated Phæton, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

At 4 p.m.

At the Apollo Cotton Screw Press Company's Premises in Marine Street, on account of the concerned—
About 24 large Iron Cotton Screws of 16 feet long by 8¼ in diameter and 12 feet long by 7 in diameter.

SALE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., at the depot of Bhoja Veerjee, at the Apollo Bunder, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned :—
19 dhokras of Cotton, 18 boras of Wool, saved from the wrecked ships *Jungio Jaram Pursauck* and *Cullian Pursauck* or *Luddo*.

SALE OF TWO FIRST-RATE MINIATURE BROUGHAMS JUST LANDED.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—
At first-rate perfectly new light English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Parsons, Long Acre, London, with Lamps, Cushions and Shaft—just Landed.
A ditto ditto, by S. Marks, 30 Orchord Street, Oxford Street, London, just landed per Ship *Salamanca*, complete with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.
Now on view at the Carriage Godown of the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAS LIGHT WORKS, IN LOVE LNAE, MAZAGON.

ON WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence as above all the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of W. Whittle, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises, a set of rich cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint and Claret Decanters a very handsome rich cut Centre Peice with drops, a handsome Pink, Blue, and Green Flowered and Gilt Dinner Service, a rich Green and Gilt Flowered Dessert do., a handsome white and Gilt Spotted Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Service for 12 persons, a set of best Plated beaded pattern Dish Covers containing 4, a set of 4 plated Hotwater Curry Dishes to match, a best Electro-plated Palm Tree Centre Piece with Ostrich and rich cut Glass Dish, Plated Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Waiters, Salt Cellars, Fish Knife and Fork in case, Table and Taper Candlesticks, a set of Fiddle pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a set of superior Table Cutlery quite new, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Predieu, Drawing room, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Sideboards, [illegible]

they appear to have striven to prevent insubordination. We conceive that the Government in

some Brass Bedstead, a Japanned do., an Iron Travelling do., Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables with a set of rich China and Gilt furniture, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a double light Plated hanging Argand Lamp, Bronzed single light do., by "Tucker and Son, Spy and Opera Glasses, a Chubb's Paper Box, an excellent Eight-day Clock with case for travelling, an Eight-day Time Piece, English Brussels, Carpets (imitation of Persian patterns) a pair of very handsome China Jars, a pair of Etruscan Metallion do., Engravings in Maple frames, a few lots of Oilmen Stores and Wines, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

An English-built first class Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, nearly new, with a pair of first-rate fast trotting high caste young Bay Arab Horses, and Plated mounted Double Harness.
An English-built Demmet in good order.
An excellent young Bay Arab Buggy, Carriage or Saddle Horse, with Plated Harness.
A Hunting Saddle, with Furniture and Bridle, by W. M. Middlemore, warm Horse Clothings, a Deer, some Poultry, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday next, the 13th instant

FOR SALE AT POONAH.

A very valuable and roomy Bungalow with Garden and large Compound. For full particulars apply to undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.
A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.
A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.
An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

PONY FOR SALE.

A handsome cream colored Pony, 11 hands, quiet, and suitable for a child to ride. The owner having no further use for him, also a Saddle and Bridle.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th February 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

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Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 ...... £196,148
Do. do. 1859 228,314
Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 292,402
Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. Invested Capital £670,000, of which one half is held by the Indian Branch.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
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INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

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John N. Bullen, Esq. | Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.

Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. | N. S. Sweedland, Esq.

Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers. | *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. | Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. | *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. | Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

George Taylor Esq. | J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	,,	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	,,	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	,,	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	,,	10,000	1030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two thirds of the [illegible]

oyster soup, a wild duck artistically sauced,

[illegible] on proposals for Assurance not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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